ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,066—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6262	1300	for Steward	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3259	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th February 21st March 7th.
March 21st April 4th April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
M. & O. S.S. QUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	23rd Jan. '94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 17th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 21th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MEJCA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

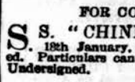
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,797 tons, on the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,330	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,344	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 5.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th Jan., 1894.

SWISS MILK.

The "Milk Maid" Brand.

Guaranteed Fresh.

Per Dozen	Cash	Rs.	5-0
Per ½ Dozen	,,	,,	2-8
Per ¼ Dozen	,,	,,	1-4
Per Tin	,,	As.	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CASES OF INSTRUMENTS.
DRAWING PENS.
HALF SETS and BOWS.
DIVIDERS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
POCKET COMPASSES.
PLANEMETERS.
PROTRACTORS.
ARCHITECTS' and ENGINEERS' SCALES.
RULES and TEE SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS.
SLOPES and BATTERS.
SET SQUARES.
WOLLASTON'S CAMERA LUCIDA.

DRAWING, SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S CELEBRATED DRAWING PAPERS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

THEODOLITES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
ABNEY'S LEVELS.
LEVELLING STAVES and CHRONOMETERS.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
PLANE TABLES.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
SEXTANTS.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC SUN DIALS.
DRAWING and TRACING PAPERS.
COLOURS and BRUSHES.
MEASURING TAPES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,

3 FOR Rs. 16.

FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,

3 FOR Rs. 36.

NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pi[illegible] of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY **FRUIT AND HONEY** TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY

PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—

MR. STANLEY OAKES.

13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD'S

NEW STRAW HATS. FOR
FOR NEW FULL TOP CAPS. 1894.
1894. NEW SCARVES TIES.

THE SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET. { ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	,,
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,,	3	0	,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	2	8	,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs.	a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia 50 ,,	5	0	,,
La Odalisca 50 ,,	5	0	,,
Vera 25 ,,	6	0	,,
Sins Rival 50 ,,	7	8	,,
Mi Reina 50 ,,	6	0	,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12 ,,
Regalia del Principe	100 ,,	7	8 ,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM WISEMAN, late of Dera Ismail Khan, Punjaub, European, Deceased, who died at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, on the 16th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 23rd day of December, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated at Bombay, this 28th day of December, 1893,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES

A Small Consignment of

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

MOST SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS PRESENTS.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per Packet	Rs.	2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	,, ,,		2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Another Monster Audience.
Public delighted beyond anticipation.
QUITE A SURPRISE TO EVERY ONE.
Not at all like the other "VICAR."
Must be seen to be appreciated.
The very best production so far.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) TO-NIGHT!!
Last Night but one of the VICAR.
"THE VICAR" as originally produced.
"THE VICAR" and the Corps de ballet.
"THE VICAR" At Home at 9-30.
Nothing could be more Mirth-provoking.
The condensed Essence of Satire.

CHURCH & STAGE IN HARMONY.

REMEMBER!! The opportunity of seeing this delightful Satire in Song and Story is Limited. REMEMBER!! The only representation on any Stage in India which, in its production, faithfully adheres to the important essentials which guarantee success.

Well Rehearsed and EFFECTIVELY Staged.

All who wish to see this Charming Opera to advantage are advised to SECURE SEATS at the BOX OFFICE (Mitchell's), Medows Street, and to COME EARLY.

Doors Open at 8-30. No advance in Prices, notwithstanding the Enormous Expenses entailed in the production of a New Opera.

In active preparation, "UTOPIA." T. EMPSON, Manager.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,

Under the Patronage of the GRAND MASTER Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and the DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER in Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.

Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10, Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from :—

A. W. SEABROOK. G. McKENZIE.
J. J. MARSLAND. C. B. ROBINSON.
C. D. FURDONJEE. A. BENISTON.
W. KNOWLES.
C. ANDERSON.
and
J. F. PENNOCK,
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

IN consequence of the Great Demand for Tickets for the BOMBAY MASONIC BALL only a few remain undisposed of, applications for which must be made before the 17th instant to the Members of the Committee or the Honorary Secretary.

J. F. PENNOCK,
Lal Bagh, Parel.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

MATTONI'S

GIESSHUBIER PUREST ALKLINE SAUERBRUNN.

THE BEST TABLE WATER

And most refreshing Beverage Curative in Coughs, Throat Diseases, Stomach and Bladder Catarrhs.
Rs. 5 per Dozen.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of DHARSI KHAKEE, trading at Mercha Gully, near Juma Musjid, in the Town of Bombay, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of JOSEPH TINTNER, trading in Bombay under the name of A. BLASCHECK and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Joseph Tintner was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said DHARSI KHAKEE has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Seventeenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of January, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on the 26th January, 1894, for the Supply of the following Disinfectants during the year 1894-95 :—

Carbolic Acid powder, to contain 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic Acid.
Cresol.
Phenyle.
Sanitos Powder.

1. Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one Rupee per each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
2. A deposit of Rupees 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of Lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the Contract.
3. The successful Tenderes will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of Contract.
4. Each Sample of Carbolic Acid Powder lodged with the Tender will be examined at the expense of the Tenderer by the Chemical Analyser to Government to ascertain its value in Carbolic Acid. The fees from this examination will be deducted from the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers.
5. Samples of Carbolic Acid powder taken by the Health Office from the supplies delivered by the Commissioner may be sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the Contractor.
6. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.
7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Sealed samples must accompany tenders, without which tenders will not be received.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th Jan. 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 49.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (local time), for the Supply of SUGAR for RATIONS and HOSPITALS, at Stations and in quantities noted below, on 23rd January, 1894, for one and three years. Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1894.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of delivery.	Estimated annual Requirements. For Rations.	For Hospitals.	Remarks.
Bombay	60,000	4,500	
Deolalee	45,000	2,500	
Khandalla	6,500	1,000	
Poona	1,85,300	11,300	
Ahmednaggur	50,000	2,000	
Satara	12,250	500	
Aden	1,17,000	5,000	
Karachi	72,000	3,000	
Hyderabad (Sind)	27,000	1,400	
Mhow	1,20,000	7,000	
Nuseerabad	55,000	2,000	
Neemuch	40,000	1,500	
Deesa	70,000	3,900	
Ahmedabad	16,000	1,500	
Mount Abu	10,000	900	
Jubbulpore	50,800	5,000	
Sangor	27,000	1,400	
Pachmarhi	7,500	600	
Kamptee	75,000	5,000	

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's. Office, Bombay, 15th January 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 6 LARGE ENGLISH GRANITE BLOCKS.

Under instruction, from Major G. M. Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M.-W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., at H. M. S. Dockyard, Fort—

6 large English granite blocks, from 9 ft. to 12 ft. length, 2ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. averaging.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 18, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.

"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ :

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School.....Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School..... " A. E. BICE.
Doddles, an Old Servant..... " J. P. MACKESON.
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle..... Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Primrose..... Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper..... Mrs. BICE.
Jane } Housemaids..... (Miss FLOWER.
Susan } " TROUSDELL.

To be preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ :

Larkspur, a Sculptor Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Mans-Servant. " A. W. WISE.
Dr. Stonecrop. " J. REED.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady. " W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Stonecrop's Niece. Miss SAVAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
Dress Circle	2
Back Seats	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co, where Seats may be Reserved.

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. ALFRED E. BICE, Business Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VÖLCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energy- and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret cases of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWRS, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDO BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1892	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSUR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Major Porter's Lecture on Building Materials in Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Concert, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Goculdas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi, 4-30 p.m.
Lady Harris's Rose Ball.
Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute.
Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Victoria Terminus, 8 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder and Godaveri entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Shat-el-Arab left it on Tuesday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. T. H. Greig will deliver a lecture at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, on "Our Responsibility," to-night, at 8 p.m.

CONCERT.—This evening, at 9 o'clock, (Madras time) a concert is to be given at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, and the very capital programme, which has been drawn up, should be the means of securing a good house.

A PARSEE SURGEON-MAJOR.—Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, of the Madras Army, has come to Bombay from Vizianagram on three months' leave of absence. He is the eldest son of our townsman, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter.

ACCIDENTALLY RUN OVER.—Simon Luis, aged thirty-two, residing at DeLisle Road, was on Tuesday last removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from some injuries on his right foot, caused by a cart-wheel passing over it at Clerk Road.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—We are informed that Mr. J. A. W. Pereira, L.M. and S., the eldest son of the late Wenceslaus Pereira, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, has obtained the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., London.

A LOCAL PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Mahadeo Vinayak Bhagvat, B.A., of the Bombay University, who received instructions in Pitman's Phonography from Mr. Narayan Bhaskarji Vaal, Short-hand Teacher, has passed the Theory Examination, and obtained a Theory and Membership Certificate from Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, Phonetic Institute, Bath.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Amba, a woman, aged thirty years, residing at Cursetji Sooklaji Street, while passing along Gilder Street at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, was accidentally kicked over the left eye by a horse that was being led from the Remount Stables at Chowpaty to Mr. Comer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

LECTURE BY DR. GANGADIN MADHOLAL.—A lecture in English will be delivered in the Alfred Theatre Building, near Crawford Market, at 7-30 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Gangadin Madholal, Physician and Surgeon of Dinapur who is at present in Bombay. Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited. Subject: Vedic Religion and Philosophy.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Under the Double Eagle...Fr. Wagner.
Overture	Martha.....Flotow.
Valse	Love's Dream Island.....O. Roeder.
Caprice Heroique	Le Reveil du Lion.....Koutski.
Fantasia	Lucia de Lamermoor.....Donizetti.
Galop	Von hause Zu hause.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY NEPHEW.—Heerji Khimji, residing at Doongree Street, has made a report to the police that, on the 15th instant, his nephew, named Dewji Ladha, aged sixteen years, felt home to collect outstanding debts, and after having collected Rs. 865 from one Haji Fezla Khakee, absconded. The complainant does not wish to lay any information against his nephew, but only desires to ascertain his whereabouts.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplande Police Court, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Shaikh Oosman Shaikh Suleiman was charged with rioting on the 13th August last. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the accused. Superintendent Brewin appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and said that through some misunderstanding the accused was charged with rioting instead of disorderly behaviour, and that he was there to stay further proceedings. Mr. Hemming had no objection to the course proposed by Mr. Brewin, and the accused was discharged.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Chowpatty, touching the death of Narayen Raghoo, aged sixteen years, residing in that locality. On the 21st ultimo the deceased was cleaning a pot at a water spring, at the foot of the Malabar Hill, when a large stone fell on his head, fracturing the skull, and rendering him unconscious. He was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where a few days after he was seized with tetanus. On Monday Narayen was conveyed from the Hospital by his relatives to his house at Chowpatty, where he died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by tetanus, following a wound on the head, but how that wound was caused there was no evidence to show.

"MASIK MAJAH."—We have received the January number of this Gusarati monthly magazine, edited by Mr. Sorab M. Palumkote. The family of the Palumkotes is noted for its literary and musical tastes, and the public have frequently enjoyed the singing of Miss Bhikhaijee and Mrs. Palumkote at public concerts in the Town Hall, the Framji Cowasji Institute, and other places. The present number of the magazine contains 72 pages of closely printed readable matter, with the portraits of the new Viceroy, Lord Elgin, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Dhanjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder. It is a popular periodical, extensively circulated among the Gujerati reading public all over India. Within the last four years the editor boasts of having secured contributions from 72 lady writers and 100 gentlemen. There are forty subjects treated in the current number, giving a variety of information, both useful and entertaining. The well-known Parsi poet and music composer, Mr. Pherozе Rustamjee Botlivala, Mr. D. E. Tarapoorvala, and other experienced writers are frequent contributors to its columns. Altogether the proprietor has presented twelve handsome pictures to his readers, and he hopes to please the intellectual tastes of the public generally.

REVENGEFUL PATHANS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Sweeny charged five Pathans, named Sharifkhan Turab, aged thirty-two years; Abdoolakhan Moobeen, aged thirty-eight years; Goolkhan Beyoz, aged thirty years; Moortajkhan Meerzakhan, aged twenty-eight years; and Zabardin Goolmas, aged forty years, all residing at Tindal Street, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Sherbalshah Abbas with sticks on the 14th instant at Cavit Gully, Old Nagpada, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appears that about a month ago the complainant's brother gave evidence against certain Pathans, who were then undergoing their trial before the Criminal Sessions on charges of dacoity, causing grievious hurt and rioting, and were subsequently sentenced by the presiding judge to a term of rigorous imprisonment, the jury having pronounced them guilty of the offences. Since then the accused, having determined to revenge on the complainant's brother, began to annoy him in every way. On Monday night, the complainant left his house, and while going along Cavit Gully, Old Nagpada, all the accused came forward and belaboured him black and blue with sticks with which they were armed. The police came upon the scene and the accused were arrested. All the accused on being questioned by the court denied the charge, and pleaded an *alibi*. The Magistrate convicted the first four accused and sentenced No. 1 to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to one month's hard labour each. They were also bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months in the sum of Rs. 50 each. The fifth accused, against whom there was no sufficient evidence, was discharged.

ONE well acquainted with agricultural problems in Southern India writes to a local paper on the subject of coffee growing at Bangalore :—"Coffee there will succeed very well, but it requires a lot of capital, which, if laid out on the ordinary estates, would probably give just as good returns. Brains, knowledge and capital will grow coffee splendidly in any reasonable place."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Remedio Joao Antao was placed in the bar charged with having, on the 30th November, 1893, on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Noormahomed Hussanally, and with having voluntarily caused him grievous hurt by means of a heavy brush. Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Pires for the prisoner.

His Lordship enquired where the prisoner was born.

Mr. Pires said the prisoner was described as a Portuguese subject, and was, he presumed, born in Goa.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances the prisoner might plead that he was not a British subject, and, therefore, he could not be tried under the Indian Penal Code, under which the charges were laid. In the case of the Empress *vs.* Elmstone, of Bombay High Court Reports, C. C. 89, it was held that the Indian Penal Code applied only to places within six miles of Bombay.

Mr. Slater thought that the ruling in that case would not apply to a British ship, such as the Shannon was.

His Lordship : But the prisoner was born in Goa, as his counsel says, and is not a British subject. Can you cite any Act to show that he is subject to the Penal Code as a British subject is? His Lordship thought it would be better if the prisoner was tried under the English statute. If tried under the latter statute, the punishment would be penal servitude for life, and if tried under the Penal Code, the punishment would be ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Slater said he had not considered the point, but he thought that the Merchant Shipping Act would apply to this case. The point was not raised in the Police Court.

His Lordship said the case had better stand over to consider the point under what law the prisoner should be charged. Sir Michael Westropp distinctly held, twenty years ago, in the case of Empress *vs.* Elmstone that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Slater suggested that the prisoner should be asked where he was born.

Mr. Pires, after an enquiry of the prisoner, said he was born in Goa.

His Lordship said he was, therefore, not a British subject. Reading from Starling's Indian Criminal Law, his Lordship said it was held in the case of Empress *vs.* Elmstone that the substantive law applicable to a British-born subject tried in the High Court at Bombay for destroying a British ship on the high seas, at a distance of more than three miles from the shores of British India, was the English law, and not the Indian Penal Code, and the procedure applicable to the ordinary Criminal Procedure of the High Court. Subsequently to the decision in Empress *vs.* Elmstone, the Imperial Legislature passed the 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 27, the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874, which applies to India, by the third section of which it is enacted that when, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a court of any colony (which term includes British India) for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony, and of the local jurisdiction of such court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction, made punishable by the Act, such person shall, upon such conviction, be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such court and no other. Provided, always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the persons shall, on conviction, be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England. His Lordship said the case had better stand over in order to see under what law the charge against the prisoner should be laid.

The trial was then adjourned. Meantime another case was tried, and at its conclusion, the trial was resumed.

His Lordship said that, having considered the point, he thought that the case decided under the recent statute 37 and 38 Vic., to which his attention was drawn, put the matter beyond all doubt that this case could be tried under the local jurisdiction.

The trial then proceeded.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. On the 30th November last, as the P. and O. steam-ship Shannon was on the high seas, about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, a noise was heard somewhere in the steamer. The cause of it was afterwards ascertained to be a quarrel between the accused and the deceased on the spar deck. The third engineer, who was sent to make an enquiry, would tell the jury that there was no mark of an injury upon the deceased at the time. The third engineer told the men to be quiet and not to quarrel. Shortly afterwards, a renewed noise being heard, the sixth engineer was sent to make an enquiry into the cause of it, and he found the deceased had received a wound in the head, from which he was bleeding. Other witnesses would tell the jury that they saw the accused strike the deceased with a heavy brush on the head. During the day the deceased was treated by the doctor of the ship, who did not think the wound to be a serious one. The deceased, however, got worse, and just before the steamer arrived in Bombay, on the 3rd December, the unfortunate man died. It was for the jury to consider whether the witnesses were speaking the truth, and whether the injury which the deceased had received was the cause of his death.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Khatijabee, widow of the deceased, said she was about twenty-five years of age, and that she had seen his body before the Coroner's inquest. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was compression of the brain, and that there was no fracture of the skull.

Francis Fernandez, servant in the engineers' mess, on board the s. s. Shannon, said the accused was chief engineer's boy on board the steamer, while the deceased was the lamp-cleaner. On the 30th November last, the Shannon was on her way from Aden to Bombay. About 3-30 a.m. witness saw the accused and the deceased struggling on the deck. They both fell down on the spar deck, the deceased being under the accused. There was a bench near the place where they fell, and the accused had sometimes been sleeping upon it. The accused had a brush in his hand, and the deceased had a stick in his hand at the time. Witness could not say whether the stick was of wood or of iron like the one produced in court. The deceased did not complain of any injury, and witness went and slept in his usual place.

David McAdam, Third Engineer of the s. s. Shannon, said that while going his rounds on the morning of the 30th November, he heard the sound of angry voices coming from the spar deck. He went there, but as it was quite dark, he could not see clearly what was going on. He saw what appeared to be four men in a group, two of whom, the accused and the deceased, were wrestling. Witness stopped them. Both men were in an excited state. The deceased told witness he was about to wash down the rice bench, but the accused was sleeping on it; that he asked him to get up, but as he refused to do so, high words ensued, which ended in a fight. The accused said he had been sleeping on the bench, when the deceased struck him on the head with a soup-dish, and as he objected to be woke in that fashion, a fight took place. The deceased was then carrying an iron bar similar to the one produced in court; but witness could not say if the accused had anything in his hand. A small hand-brush was dropped just as witness went up to the men. He did not then notice any wound on the deceased's face. He told the men to go to different parts of the ship, and then returned to the engine-room. On reaching it he heard a noise on deck, and in consequence told the sixth engineer to go on deck and see what the sorimmage was about. The sixth engineer returned with the deceased, who had a cut just above his nose, and said he had been struck by the accused with a brush. The following night deceased was on duty for twelve hours, but in consequence of complaining of being sick, was taken off duty the following night. He died on the 3rd December, six hours before the vessel's arrival in Bombay.

Some corroborative evidence was given. The doctor of the Shannon stated that there were many iron things on the spar deck, on which the deceased might have fallen and received the injuries to his head.

Mr. Slater said that was the case for the prosecution.

His Lordship said the only two witnesses who spoke to seeing the accused strike the deceased were two Seedees, whose evidence was directly contradicted by that of the third officer and the two doctors. His Lordship enquired if the jury wished this case to proceed.

The foreman, after a short consultation with the other jurors, said they were unanimously of opinion that there was no sufficient evidence to prove the charges against the prisoner.

A formal verdict of not guilty having been returned by the jury, the prisoner was discharged.

ROBBING A CHILD OF GOLD WRISTLETS.

Bhagia Kulia and Kurson Hari, members of the Waghiri caste, each with several *aliases*, old offenders who had been half-a-dozen times in jail before, were charged with having, on the 28th October last, committed the theft of gold wristlets from the person of the child of Poonjia Veergey; and with abetment of theft. The second prisoner having pleaded guilty, the trial proceeded against the first only. It appeared that, on the day in question, Khatoobee, mother of the child, and other females were sewing in the passage on the second storey of a house in Colywady, while the child Khatoobhoy, a boy about a year and-a-half old, was playing in the passage. The child could not walk, but crept about, and was within sight of the females. The prisoners went there in the disguise of Brahmins and asked for water, which was given them. They sat down near the child, but no sooner did they turn to leave than the child cried out; and his wristlets were found missing. The mother raised a cry, when the second prisoner dropped a wristlet in the passage. The prisoners ran down, but were seized by one of the tenants of the house. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of both charges against the first prisoner. The prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE COLLEGIANS AND MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

A MEETING of the students and ex-students of various Arts Colleges in Bombay was held in the rooms of the Presidency Association, to consider the feasibility of presenting an address to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., on the eve of his departure. Mr. J. Phillip D'Quadros, B.A., Senior Fellow of the St. Xavier's College, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., hon. secretary, Elphinstone College Union, in explaining the object of issuing the notice of meeting said that when the students of Lahore, and Poona, &c., had expressed their enthusiasm for Mr. Dadabhoy in various forms, it was their duty, being those in whose midst the Hon'ble Member for Central Finsbury had worked, to take the opportunity of his return to their city and unite in honouring him. Mr. Dadabhoy had started various associations for the spread of knowledge and culture about half-a-century ago, when English education was in its early infancy. His evidence before the Education Commission was a standing monument of his keen foresight as it was there he emphasized the need of female education and pronounced it as the panacea for most of the social evils then prevalent. Mr. Dadabhoy was besides the first native Professor.

On the chairman supporting the views expressed by the previous speaker, in suitable terms, it was resolved that "the students and ex-students of all the local colleges be requested to meet in the porch of the Elphinstone College, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 noon, and there present an address to Mr. Dadabhoy, and also follow him in procession to the Apollo Bunder." It was announced at the meeting that the Principals of the Arts Colleges had been consulted, and that the movement would be of a purely academic character. A committee composed of the following gentlemen was then elected to make the necessary arrangements :—Mr. J. Philip D'Quadros, B.A., (president); S. C. Shahani, M.A., assistant professor, Wilson College; Jehangir P. M. Mehta, of the St. Xavier's; and R. B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., hon. secretaries; Kharshedji D. Mistry, B.A., hon. treasurer); S. D. Saklatvala, J. R. Patell, H. P. Karani, Philip N. Goudinho, B.A., St. Xavier's; A. S. Davar, B.A., P. C. Kavasji, D. J. Surte, B.A., Bedarkar, Elphinstone College; N. B. Ranade, B.A., Fellow, Wilson College; A. M. Mirza, Talmocky Talcheker, Daji and David Moses, Wilson College.

After passing a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. secretaries of the Presidency Association for the use of their rooms and the chirman, the meeting concluded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.

RE MANEKJEE SHAPOORJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE GULAM HOOSEIN HAJEE MOOSA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NENSY BHIMSEY.

Mr. Manker applied for the insolvent for, and obtained two months extension of the interim order.

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor Khan Saheb Abba Sale Hindi, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not be restrained from giving dividends to certain of the creditors of the insolvent. The affidavit, read by the learned counsel, among other things stated that certain of the creditors' names were fraudulently entered in the schedule.

His Lordship remarked that the proper courses was to postpone for six weeks the payment of the dividends of such of the creditors as were opposed in the notice of motion.

Mr. Jardine said that the order would serve his purpose.

Accordingly the Official Assignee was ordered to postpone the payment of the dividend of certain of the creditors.

RE DHARSY KHAKI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Messrs. Blascheck and Co., moved for the adjudication of the trader on the ground that he had absconded from his place of business.

RE ISMAILKHAN HASSANKHAN.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE VIJBHUKHANDAS KANDAS.

Mr. Manker asked for a postponement of the first hearing and leave to amend the schedule.

The application was granted.

RE VIKAJEE RUSTAMJEE DAROOWALLA.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Hastings Montague Kelly; Jacob Ayih Khatiri and others; Manoel Fernandes; Kassam Adam Halal Meman; Jehangir Nasrojee Heeralaher; Manjee Muljee; Pirozshah Shapurjee Pastagia; Tulsaram Ganoba and another; Rajaram Balkrishna; Sheik Mahomed Saibey; and Sheik Saraf Ally and others.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

24-03—Khunderao M. for pauper—Pandharinath Janardhan vs Nimchand Milapchand and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasjee Pallonjee Pouchkhanawalla vs Hormusjee M Mody.

675 91—Bhaishunker and K—Kesserbai vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne G and S.

455-92—Roughton and B—John Braz Fernandes vs Anna Dominnga Miranda and others—M H Khan and Chalk W and S.

375-92—Mulji and M—Sarat Chandra Chutoorjee and another vs The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co, Ld—Ardesir H and D.

325-93—Payne, G and S—Moosajee Vullijee vs Abdoolally Nasroodin—Brown and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

551.93—M L Shroff—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Bakhamabai and another—Bicknell M and M.

553-93—Mathubai and J—Jagrebhai Kesambhai and another vs Mohundas Gungadas and another—In person

538-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hassan and another vs Mahomed Kareem and another—Pestonjee R and K.

563-93—Roughton and B—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Charles Agnow Turner and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

415-93—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangeer Kambatta and another vs William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.

7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Mutharam and others—Ardasir H and D.

16-93—Plaintiff in person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Lalookhand Gulabchand—Defendant in person.

5-93—V M Parwar—Manibai, widow of the deceased vs Mithabai, widow of Thacker Kessowjee Punja—E Wilkin.

8-93—Mathubhai and J—Maradrao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. Ds. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE above institution, which is situated at the Gowalia Tank, was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on Saturday last. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal accompanied Mr. Dadabhai, and they were received at the main entrance of the Goculdas Tejpal Sanskrit College by the superintendent, Mr. Manchubhai Nursidas Choksi, B.A., LL.B., and the shastris of the college. As Mr. Dadabhai and Shet Goverdhandas alighted from the carriage, the students of the college raised long and loud cheers. They were first led to the spacious college hall, where some Marathi verses, composed by a student of the college and also some Sanskrit shlokas, suitable to the occasion, were recited.

Mr. Dadabhai inquired as to the working of the college, and then they went to the library room of the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School, where the boarders presented the following address :—

"Most Respected Sir,—We, the boarders of the Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School, beg to tender our cordial welcome to you, on your arrival here from England, where you patiently and perseveringly fought out your way to the honoured and enviable seat in the Imperial Parliament. We here express our deepest gratitude to the electors of Central Finsbury for their sound judgment and generosity in making an election which has been an unique event in the history of our countrymen, with whose poverty and sufferings you heartily sympathize, and whom it is the sole end and aim of your life to relieve from their indigent situation. The hearty reception that we accord to you this afternoon is nothing as compared with the honour you have been receiving at the hands of our countrymen throughout all parts of India. Yet we presume that it will have its special significance in the fact that it comes from students, and students who are the boarders of an institution, which is historically connected with the first sitting of the Indian National Congress, whose cause you have so energetically espoused from its very foundation. We feel, the institution, and along with it ourselves, highly honoured by this your visit; and here we avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our sincerest thanks to Seth Govardhandass Gokuldas Tejpal, but for whose care and kindness we would not have had the pleasure of seeing you here. He has been following the noble example set by his revered father Seth Gokuldas Tejpal, one of the greatest public benefactors of the Bombay Presidency. That benevolent sympathizer has founded not only this institution, but has, besides, laid out very large sums in several other institutions of public utility; thereby displaying an unbounded zeal for the cause of education and relief of his poverty-stricken countrymen, just as your honourable self has been doing by devoting the whole of your precious life to the promotion of the material prosperity of your country. In conclusion, we beg to express our heart-felt thanks for the honour you have done us by visiting this institution; and we pray to the Almighty for your long life and successful career in future."

After the address was read, Mr. Dadabhai in reply thanked the students, and said that it was they who by reason of higher education they were receiving could play an important part in the improvement of their own countrymen.

Mr. Manchhubhai Naraidas Choksi, B.A. LL.B., Superintendent of the Institution, said :—"Sir,—On behalf of my brother-servants of these charities, I beg to convey to you our heart-felt thanks for the great honour you have done us by visiting this, the most important of the educational and charitable institutions, founded by the revered Shet Gokuldas Tejpal, to whose liberality and noble patronage we are under a deep obligation. Words fail me to describe adequately our sense of joy, which we feel on this occasion by your visit, which, looking to your multifarious and more important engagements, we could hardly expect. But it is owing to the keen and active interest which the illustrious representative of our noble donor has been taking for our good, that we have the honour to meet you here. This institution, which is the only one of its kind in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and perhaps in India, has by the good work it has done, and is doing, well established its reputation, and this memorable day will be remembered for many years to come by the high honour done to us. In the end, I tender on behalf of all present, sincere and most cordial thanks and pray that the Almighty may grant you long life and prosperity for the good of this country."

With these words, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal were presented with huge garlands of flowers and large and excellent bouquets.

Mr. Dadabhai was then shown over the whole premises by the Superintendent, and expressed himself to be highly pleased with all the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates.

At 4-15 p.m. Mr. Dadabhai left amidst cheers of the boarders and the students of the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College.

Mr. Dadabhai has addressed the following letter to the boarders :—

Khetwadi, 5th Lane, Bombay, Jan. 14.

Dear Sir,—I thank you all sincerely for the warm reception I was accorded by you on the occasion of my visit to your school, and likewise for your kind address of welcome full of hearty congratulations and sentiments of good-will towards me. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that you should have put such a generous estimate on the work I have done. I am much obliged to my friend Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal for procuring me the pleasure of visiting you.—

Yours truly,
(Sd.) DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade paid also on the same day a visit, at 7-30 a.m. Mr. Justice Ranade was shown over the whole building by the Superintendent, who expressed himself highly satisfied.

Mr. Justice Ranade then visited the Goculdas Tejpal High School and Anglo-Vernacular School in the Dady Sett Agiary Lane.

THE ALIGARH RIOT.

ON the 25th July last a riot occurred at the village of Bamoti, in the Aligarh District. The disturbance was one of the old-fashioned type, connected neither with Congress, nor cows, nor the grivances of the debtor class against their creditors; but a difference about a landed inheritance between Thakur claimants, who will occasionally forget that they are living under British rule, and that there are courts and judges to which these disputes must be referred. Three men were killed and several wounded as the result of the encounter, and the inevitable sequel is a criminal trial, which was to commence in the Aligarh Sessions Court yesterday. The principal accused is a lady, Ranj Ratan Kunwar, who is charged with abetment of offences covering a long string of sections in the Penal Code, and there are seventeen others included with her in the indictment framed by the prosecution. The history of the fight at Bamoti is an interesting one, for it goes back to another one in the year of the great Mutiny, when the landlord class throughout the upper part of these provinces were devided into two parties, a large selection of independents and a very small one of loyalists. Thakur Moti Singh, of Ganwa, the husband of the accused lady, was one of the latter. He and his two brothers, Kirat Singh and Dharam Singh, persisted in their loyalty to the Government, even to the point of turning out to give fight to the disaffected majority; and in an affray on the banks of the Ganges, on the 30th April, 1858, he, with almost the whole of his family, was killed. Rani Ratan Kunwar and an infant son were saved, and Sir Alfred Lyall, the then Joint-Magistrate of Bulandshahr, managed to pass them over the river and give them an asylum in his district. The child died shortly afterward, but in recognition of Moti Singh's faith and gallantry a rich khillut was given to his widow. The second brother, Kirat Singh, left a daughter, Tikani Kunwar, whose death in May last was the direct source of the present trouble. This lady died possessed of considerable landed property in Budaon, and in Aligarh of half the large village of Bamoti. To this latter piece of property there were three sets of claimants. The first consisted of Narain Singh and others, brothers of her deceased husband; the second was one Jumni Singh, a cousin; the third was Rani Ratan Kunwar, who asserted that the Aligarh property really belonged to herself, inasmuch as it had been purchased with her money in Tikani Kunwar's name; the precaution having been adopted because she wished to devote the proceeds to a religious endowment, and was afraid of the objections that might be raised by the reversionaries if her purpose became known to them. It is said that some of the Narain Singh party were in possession when the affray took place between them and the adherents of the Rani. Three dead bodies were recovered by the police, and the Rani was arrested at Ganwa and brought down to Aligarhjin the beginning of August. The Assistant Magistrate, Mr. R. Burn, committed the case to the Sessions, and the Rani was sent in the first instance to the European lock-up; but the High Court, with the consent of the district authorities, permitted her to take up her residence in a house in the civil station under the surveillance of a police guard. The case is one that naturally excites a very great interest through the districts where the families concerned are known.—*Pioneer.*

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Lucknow, on Saturday, the first witness examined was Manohar Pershad Tewari, who stated that he was an Assistant Surgeon for seven years, and had been a private practitioner in Cawnpore for seven years more. Of the population of 160,000, he put 3 per cent. as opium-eaters, 4 per cent. *ckandu* smokers and 1 per cent. *madak*-consumers. The consumers were 90 per cent. Mahomedans, 9 per cent. Hindus, and 1 per cent. others. These figures he obtained by inquiry at the shops. The witness condemned the habitual use of opium, and advocated very heavy taxation. His experience was that opium was unquestionably useful when administered in small doses to infants, was harmful to young people, and, except in fractional doses, to old people. He spoke in detail of the bad physical, mental, and moral effects of habitual opium consumption, and declared that it would be feasible to gradually reduce its use by raising taxation. No great discontent would arise from this course, and there would be no political danger. In his opinion decreased use of opium would not be followed by increased use of alcohol.

Mr. Mowbray cross-examined this witness as to his knowledge of the fact that opium was at present heavily taxed, and at length elicited the answer that the difference between Rs. 4 or Rs. 5, the producer's price, and Rs. 16 or Rs. 17, the selling price, "might be a tax;" but it was insufficient.

By Lord Brassey : He was also opposed to alcohol.

Pundit Brij Nath Mukerji, an agriculturist of Bengal and Benares, examined by Mr. Pease, was opposed to the use of opium. He put the actual loss to cultivators from growing poppy at Rs. 36 an acre, whilst from tobacco they could make a profit of Rs. 40 an acre. He had written a book on agriculture, and had thoroughly studied the question.

Mr. Fanshawe : Are you aware that there are 550,000 cultivators growing opium in these provinces?—I do not know.

Q.—But do you mean to say that each of this enormous number of ryots loses Rs. 36 an acre on the poppy he grows?—Certainly.

Mr. Fanshawe : Thank you, that will do!

Sheikh Raza Hussein Khan, a zemindar, and President of a "Public Good" Association, stated, in answer to Mr. Wilson, that he was opposed to the use of opium. Its cultivation was unprofitable. Government might encourage the growth of sugarcane by giving advances. He was opposed to sudden prohibition, as it would be injurious to habitual consumers; but if some arrangement for continuing the supply of opium to these persons were made, he would be in favour of the prohibition of the sale to the general public.

By Mr. Mowbray : There were 150 members in his Association—very few of them agriculturists.

By Mr. Haridas Vaharidas : He had not heard from his cultivators whether poppy was "so paying a crop"—it was to some extent paying.

By Sir James Lyall : He meant that Government should lend money to encourage the growth of other crops—establish a sort of bank in fact. When advances for poppy were stopped, he meant that its growth should be free; its cultivation would much decrease.

Mr. Wilson : Is the witness a cousin of the Hon'ble Raja Sir Amir Hussein?—Yes, maternal cousin.

Does he know whether his cousin agrees with his views?

Mr. Fanshawe suggested that the inference was rather far fetched.

Mr. Wilson said that if the question were not allowed, it would be necessary to strike out a good deal of other hear-say evidence.

It was, however, elicited that the witness was unaware of his cousin's views.

Syed Nazir Hussein, pleader, of Sitapur, declared that opium was not injurious, though excessive use was bad. Further taxation in India would be a political danger.

This witness, it was gathered, himself had taken four grains of opium a day for eight years. He had neither increased nor diminished the dose. It had, he asserted, improved his sight.

Mr. Garthan, Manager of the Palmer Estate in the Rai Bareli district, examined by Sir James Lyall, said the consumption of opium was very rare among the cultivators. Poppy was very largely cultivated on the estate. He was opposed to it when first introduced, owing to the old system, under which interference from officials of the Opium Department was common. The cultivators asked for leave to cultivate it, and all castes —Chhatries, Brahmins, Ahirs, Gaderyas, Kunbies, Chamars, Pasis, Muraos,—every caste in fact, cultivated it. It was the best-paying crop they had. There was not necessarily a great deal of labour connected with it, except in the gathering season; and most of this was done by women and children. In the higher caste families paid labour was employed for this work, and even then the crop was profitable. Little or none of the profit was due to opium being illicitly kept back by cultivators. Not only discontent, but great hardship, would be caused by the prohibition of cultivation; and the comfort and welfare of the *asamis*, due to opium cultivation, would be removed. The comfort and general welfare of the cultivators in the Rai Bareli and Fatehpur districts had increased owing to opium.

By Mr. Wilson : Cultivation had greatly expanded in the Rai Bareli district during the last 20 years—doubled. There had been a fall during the last two years. The state of agriculture in the district was highly satisfactory. It was true that some members of nearly every family in the district was on foreign service.

By Mr. Haridas : The decrease in the last year was due to the fact that there had been bad crops of low quality opium for two or three seasons. He thought the fall was now checked.

Babu Ram Singh, Manager of the Court of Ward's estates in the Rai Bareli district, also spoke in favour of opium. It was no vice to eat it. In answer to Mr. Wilson, he advocated the extension of the growth of poppy till one-tenth of the land was taken up.

Nazir Hussein Khan, hakim, described the use of opium in moderation as prejudicial neither to physical nor moral health.

After hearing two or three more native witnesses the Commission closed their sitting here and proceeded to Agra.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—2,400 cwts wheat, P Jairam; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 23 bales aloe fibre and 16 bales hemp, V G Thanvi; 300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales wool, N Meanee.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndale s—2,071 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 85 cwts gum, S Runchordas; 38 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 80 cwts fishmaws, K Shuriff and Co; 4 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases bristles, Kerrawalla Brothers; 42 bales skins, The South Indian Export; 4 pots r

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DRESS BOWS and TIES.—Fine Scotch Cambric BOWS, Rs. 2-8 per Dozen. TIES from Rs. 2 per Dozen. THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

GLOVES.—WHITE KID, 2 Buttons. Soft and Fresh. Splendid Value for the Money. Re. 1-8 per Pair. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers. Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and Re. 1-12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a Fully FURNISHED HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED, (3) MATRICULATED LADY TEACHERS. Apply either personally, or by letter, to the PROPRIETOR, Young Ladies' High School.

WANTED, a Public Works OVERSEER. Pay Rs. 80 (Eighty). Apply, with testimonials, to the Administrator, Rajpipla State, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to look after Children. Apply to "M. L. A.," care of the Manager, Apollo Hotel, No. 100.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WINES and SPIRITS.—Old Chum Whisky, Bot. Rs. 2-10. Invalid Port, Bot. Rs. 1-8. Green Seal Port, Bot. Rs. 3. Dry Sherry, Bot. Rs. 1-4. Yellow Seal Sherry, Bot. Rs. 2-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo St., Bombay. Price Lists free.

WARREN and TULLOCH have a Superior Lot of OFFICERS' CHARGERS, Hacks, Carriage Pairs and large number Well-bred small Horses for Native Cavalry. Commanding Officers liberally dealt with.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Chiefs to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class Hotel. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gobi Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CLEARENCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil postage extra.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake CHRONOMETER REPAIRS, CHRONOMETER CLEANING, CHRONOMETER RATINGS, AND THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT OF ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PSSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 2½ per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

All the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; as also were advices regarding Silver, and Exchange in London from New York.

The advance of 1-16d. per lb. which took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool on Monday was lost yesterday, the quotation returning to 4 3/8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were lower to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for May-June. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were heavy at 59,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a steady feeling at last sale rates. The number of bales offered at this sale is 21,000.

A decline of ¼ cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was established in New York yesterday at 8 1/8 cents; April Futures receded 11 points, to 8·09 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were heavy at 29,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season to date, and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	29,000	23,000	20,000
Three days' do. ...	76,000	61,000	64,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893.	4,543,000	3,827,000	5,220,000

In sympathy with Liverpool and New York, a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and a moderate business passing. Exporters have contracted for 500 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 216; and 200 Bengal, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 162; and they have bought 500 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 182-6; while the Mills have bought 850 bales in all, consisting of 300 ready new Barsee, at Rs. 197-201; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 192½; and of old stuff, 100 each of Unjari, at Rs. 176; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173½; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 178; Amli Ginned, at Rs. 187; and 50 Wudwan, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with business for export on a small scale, but on the basis of previous quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the market being steady, and prices showing no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,992 bales.
Wheat.....	10,599 cwts.
Linseed	5,028 "
Rapeseed	2,988 "
Gingelly.....	8,980 "
Rapyseed	806 "
Groundnuts	17,911 "
Castorseed.....	1,038 "
Rice.....	17,084 "

FREIGHTS are firm for this month's shipment, and steady for February; but rather weaker for further forward. The Scarsdale (s) for early February loading has been fixed at 20s. for Port Said for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, with a Wheat cargo.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Bank remittance being reported taken at the above quotations. A few Credits also were placed at 1s. 3 3-32d.; but 1s. 3 1-16d. is stated to have been done also; and for forward Telegraphic, for transfer in the monsoon months, there have been buyers at 1s. 3¼ and 1s. 3 27-32d. for various deliveries. A few more transactions in Silver, for near shipment, are also reported, at 87⅛; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·58¼ to ¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and unchanged, the opening quotations for Fours of 104 7-16 for cash; 104 5-16 for the next settlement; and 104 3-16 for the March account having been maintained thoughout the day, and ruling at the close. The price of new 3½ per Cents. left off at 100 1/8.

SHARES have been quiet; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we have further to note a decline of Rs. 10 each in Connaught and Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	31⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizeasbia.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi every Wednesday

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	11	5 a.m.	44	49
Teheran	17	2	38 p.m.	..	21
Suez	17	2	40 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	12	...	1
" Madras	..	30	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 16.

10 p.m. ... 73·1

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

6 a.m. ... 69·1
10 a.m. ... 72·4
2 p.m. ... 78·9
6 p.m. ... 78·9

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the 13 days ending 13th January, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 3,21,876	Rs. 14,42,066	Rs. 11,422	Rs. 17,45,374
Corresponding 14 days last Year. Open 1,460 Miles ..	...	...	...	15,44,562
Increase.....				Rs. 2,00,812

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLISS—HOOGSTRATEN—December 26, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, Charles Edward Bayliss, to Miss Caroline Maude Hoogstraten, youngest daughter of Mr A J Hoogstraten, Carriage Examiner, R M Railway.
LARDNER—GIRLING—January 11, at St Patrick's, the Fort, Calcutta, Dionysius Stanislaus, son of the late J J Lardner, of Woolwich Dockyard, to Jane Bertha, daughter of the late James Girling, London and Southend.

DEATHS.

CORRIDON—January 5, at Cossipore, Mrs Mary Corridon, widow of the late Richard Corridon.
MACFARLANE—September 11, at Manantoddy, N Wynaad of jaundice and failure of the heart, Alexander Gwyn, youngest surviving son of W F Macfarlane, Vythery, S Wynaad, aged 18 years and 5 months.
MACFARLANE—January 11, at Vythery, S Wynaad, William Frances Macfarlane, son of the late Rev John Macfarlane, D D, of Dalkeith, Scotland, aged 56 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

INDIA UNDER LORD LANSDOWNE.

Looking Forward.

THE five years of Lord Lansdowne's administration draws to a close, and a retrospect of the quinquennium shows how full of labour, not wholly free from anxiety, it has been. He came to India with the hope and intention of devoting his years of office to internal development and administrative reform, avoiding, as far as possible, foreign complications and frontier difficulties. By such policy it seemed possible to place the Imperial finances on a satisfactory footing, while easing the public burdens. At that time no one foresaw the decline in exchange which rendered all calculations futile and swallowed up economical increments of revenue in the last two years; converted large surpluses into heavier deficits. The expectation of being able to avoid costly and harassing little wars on the vast frontiers, which encircle the Empire from Beluchistan to where Burma fringes on the Mekong was not realized and for an anxious interval it seemed as if we should be involved, sorely against our will, in another costly and unprofitable war in Afghanistan. That dismal prospect has been dissipated by tact and address, but the fact that it at one moment appeared to endanger the relations between India and Afghanistan emphasizes the responsibility resting on the statesman who fills the position of Viceroy. On landing at the Apollo Bunder, on the 2nd December, 1888, Lord Lansdowne prophetically said in reply to an address, presented by the Municipal Corporation, that he could conceive no moment in the life of an Englishman more solemn than that in which he found himself called upon to undertake so great a task as that of Viceroy of India. From the outset he desired to win the confidence and loyalty of all the races of India as he said while he should look for support from the distinguished body of men who comprised the Services, he hoped he should receive the sympathy and co-operation of the whole of the Queen's subjects. A review of Indian history during the past five years will afford ample proof that the retiring Viceroy has shown himself to be an able and capable administrator. The work of rendering the North-West Frontier impregnable has been completed; the loyal offers of the Native Princes to co-operate in the defence of the Empire have been accepted, and the Imperial Service Troops now form a strong bulwark for the safety of the Empire; the sea-ports have been fortified; distinct advances have been made in the comfort and morale of the army; representative principles have been more largely recognized in the Imperial and Local Councils; railways and other means of communication have been extended; social reforms have slowly but surely progressed; the relations of Government with the Native States have given no cause for anxiety, and in every department of home administration progress may be reported. Of course, there is another side to the picture. The exchange question has embarrassed the finances of India, and its effect has been felt in almost every sphere of commercial enterprise. But the Indian Government have not sat idly by whilst this depreciation in the exchange value of the rupee has been going on, they have grappled boldly with the most serious difficulty with which it has been their lot to be confronted. The legislation of last June has not as yet arrested the decline in the exchange value, of the currency, but the Currency Act was admittedly a tentative one, and it would be premature to speak of it as a failure.

Public Works and Railways.

Following the central idea with which Lord Lansdowne set out—that of giving the first place to works of internal development—we begin the resumé of his administration by referring to what has been done for public works and railways during his term of office. During the last five years the means affecting the several branches of the Public Works Department, which were the outcome of the recommendations of the Finance Committee and of the Public Service Commission were carried into effect so far as, after mature deliberation, was considered possible. The question of the organisation of the Engineer Establishment, which was partially dealt with in previous years, has again been under consideration and very important measures affecting its interests in regard to pay and promotion have been carried into effect. The question of the strength of the Department has also been considered from time to time, and has been very fully dealt with during the last year, with special reference to the reduction of strength which, under the recommendations of the Finance Committee were advocated at the commencement of the period. The re-organisation of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which was under consideration when Lord Lansdowne came to India, has been carried into effect. In the construction of docks and harbours great progress has been made, whilst the chief road-making has been on the North-West Frontier, nearly fifty lakhs of rupees being expended thereon. At an estimated cost of 22¼ lakhs, a highway is being constructed from Nichuguard in Assam to Manipur, via Kohima. This road forms a portion of the connection between the Brahmaputra and Chinwin rivers, the necessity for which has long been recognised as a measure of Imperial importance, in order to afford reliable means of communication between Assam and Upper Burma. The only building work of importance undertaken by the Department was the new Imperial Secretariat at Calcutta, which was commenced in January 1890 and has been completed at a cost of over 8½ lakhs of rupees. The importance of irrigation works, both of a protective and a productive character, has been fully recognised, the annual capital outlay having been about 73¼ lakhs of rupees. The area of actual irrigation has been increased during Lord Lansdowne's administration from 7,806,203 acres to 9,684,143 acres, or 24 per cent. Of 12,508 miles of main and branch canals 1,144 miles are navigable channels. The construction estimates have been closed for further extensions of irrigation works, those in the Bombay Presidency being the Ekruh Tank project and the Krishna Canal. At the close of 1888 the total sanctioned mileage of railways, including twenty miles of steam tramway outside municipal limits, was 16,929 miles, 2,280 miles of which were not then complete. From the commencement of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty up to the first of the present month, 3,694 additional miles of railway and eighty-seven miles of tramway had been sanctioned, bringing up the total sanctioned mileage to 20,636 miles. This, however, does not include seventy-four miles of the North-Western (State) Railway, old Quetta loop, which is being reconstructed on a new alignment, via the Mushkaff-Bolan route. The length of new lines opened up for traffic during the quinquennium has been 3,959 miles of which about half were standard gauge and half metre gauge. The total open mileage on the 1st instant after allowing for lines abandoned and minor corrections of mileage, was thus brought up to 18,491 miles, of these 10,568¾ miles are standard, 7,623¾ metre, and 245 special gauge. The length of sanctioned lines remaining to be finished was 2,146 miles. Comparing Lord Lansdowne's sanction of 3,780½ miles of railways with the sanctions obtained during the tenure of preceding Viceroys, we find that the only other Governor-General who went beyond 2,300 miles was the Marquis of Ripon, who sanctioned 4,919¾ miles. In June 1890 the Government in a despatch to the Secretary of State expressed their views as to the possibility of laying down geograpical limits in India within which any extension of the metre gauge system should be confined and in respect to the gauge for future extensions. The railway experts of the country having with singular unanimity attached great importance to the avoidance of breaks of gauge, the conclusions arrived at at Simla were that the 5 feet 6 inches gauge should in future be recognised and referred to as the standard gauge, unless special sanction was obtained to the adoption of a different one. Metre gauge railways being already in possession of certain areas, the Government ordered that, exclusive of the tracts referred to, an absolute rule should be laid down that no new main line should be constructed except on the standard gauge. With regard to mere local feeders the rule was made that the feeder should always be of the same gauge as its trunk line, subject to certain conditions. By the same despatch principles were enunciated for the extension of railways in Native States, and for the construction of cheap light branch and feeder railways in districts where no heavy traffic is expected, and where it is thought that moderate speed will for some time at least satisfy the requirements of trade.

Encouragement of Private Enterprise.

With a view to encouraging the construction of railways by private enterprise, the concessions which might be offered to such enterprise without unduly burdening the state revenues, received careful consideration last March, and terms were framed on which the Government of India were prepared to consider offers for the construction by the agency of private companies of branch lines or extensions of existing railways to be worked when constructed by the main line administration. Nearly two years earlier Lord Lansdowne's Government sanctioned the permanent constitution of a Committee somewhat on the principle of the Master Carriage Builders' Association of America, composed of the Chief Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Superintendents of the more important railways in India. It is anticipated that the work of this Committee will lead to improvements in locomotive and carriage practice on all railways by the interchange of the experience of Superintendents of different lines and the production of standard designs. One recommendation of the Committee has already been carried into effect—the adoption of a uniform pattern of connections for the vacuum brakes. The railway officials have also expressed to Government their preference for the automatic form of brake, to that of the Westinghouse. Last October a Conference of Railway Delegates was held at Simla, on the invitation of the Viceroy, for the discussion of questions affecting the traffic and working of the lines. The subject of railway rates and fares has occupied the attention of the Government, and in 1891, schedules of maximum and minimum fares and rates for coaching and goods traffic were issued for adoption on the various lines of Northern India. Terminal charges, joint charges of railways at junction stations, and local railway taxation have been among the subjects to which careful consideration has been given during the last five years. Rules have also been adopted for working railways under construction and general rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by Government. It is also satisfactory to note that a uniform system has been adopted for the reporting of railway accidents. The Public Works Department has encouraged as far as possible, the development of colleries and of oil and iron works. In the Telegraph Department there has been a steady and gratifying development as the subjoined percentage of increase in 1892-93 over 1887-88 will show; miles of line, 28·5; miles of wire 34·9; number of offices open to the public, 32·7; number of messages, 41·8; message revenue, 11·6; total revenue, 14·3: telegraph money orders, 131·0. At the Paris Conference of 1890, a reduction of more than 50 per cent. was given by India in her transit rate for foreign messages between Europe and the Far East in the hope of stimulating the class of traffic. The loss on the Indian revenue entailed by this concession continues to be very large. A scheme for a four-anna inland tariff, corresponding to the sixpenny telegram at home, was drawn up, and its introduction is postponed from no other cause than the present position of Imperial finances. The number of telegrams booked for despatch in the Departmental offices during 1892-93 was 3,981,411, or an increase of 1,173,794 over the figures for 1887-88. The steady growth of the revenue of the Department, corresponding as it does with the increased facilities offered to the public shows how much the telegraph is appreciated in India, and presages a successful financial result from the introduction in the future of the lower inland tariff which has been determined upon.

Imperial Defence.

The very complete and efficient steps taken to defend our North-West Frontiers from outside attack are referred to elsewhere, and it is now desirable to speak of an equally important feature of Lord Lansdowne's administration and one of the first to engage his attention on assuming office—the organisation and training of the Imperial Service Troops. It will be remembered that the Penjdeh incident of 1885 opened the eyes of both India and England to the danger of Russian aggression, and evoked a great outburst of loyalty to the British power. During the critical time when it seemed likely that the Russian attack on the Afghans at Penjdeh must lead to a declaration of war by Great Britain the Indian Princes vied with each other in munificent offers of aid in money and men. War was happily averted but the outburst of Indian loyalty evoked was destined to leave permanent and valuable results behind. The offers of the NativeChiefs were carefully considered, and shortly before Lord Dufferin handed over the reins of Government he announced in a speech made in durbar at Patiala that the Government were prepared to accept the loyal offers of the Feudatory Chiefs of India to participate in the defence of the Empire by raising and maintaining in each State small but well-drilled and well-equipped forces of cavalry and infantry, which should be available for Imperial Service if need should arise, and that to accomplish this end the services of a few selected British officers would be made available to assist the States in training, drilling, and equipping their forces. At this time many were doubtful concerning the success of this proposed scheme. It was said that the offers of the Chiefs were more or less complimentary; that it was an undertaking full of pitfalls, and that, even if any good promised at first, the Chiefs would tire so soon as the novelty wore off, and they had got accustomed to the glitter of new arms, new uniforms, and the like. Time has proved, however, that both Chiefs and their officials aided by a small staff of inspecting officers who were then appointed, went to work from the first with a will, sparing no trouble, and grudging no legitimate expense, to prepare their selected forces, so that they might be fit to take their place in line with the soldiers of the British army when needed. During the first year of Lord Lansdowne's Administration the organization was commenced in the Punjab States, Kashmere, and Ulwar, later on in the other Rajput States and Gwalior, and it was eventually extended to Bhopal, Rampur, Mysore, Hyderabad, Indore, and Kathiawar. In almost every State the spirit of enthusiasm amongst men was found to be keen, and the interest taken by the ruler and his officials all that could be desired. In 1890 Lord Lansdowne reviewed the Imperial Service Troops of the Phulkian States in Patiala, and also the Ulwar and Jodhpore troops, and the excellent transport corps in Jeypore. Later he saw the Gwalior and Mysore troops also. Since January 1889, these troops have gradually been worked up to the requisite standard of efficiency. Their training has received careful attention; their horses are good; their transport and equipment generally the best procurable. Their discipline, both in the field, on the Gilgit frontier, and in British territory when brigaded with our troops at camps-of-exercise has been found admirable; while their behaviour at Hunza, Nagar, and Chilas speaks highly for that portion of them which has been actually engaged in warfare. During the manœuvres of the winter of 1892-93, most of the Imperial Service Troops came under the inspection of Lord Roberts and the General Officers commanding the various camps-of-exercise assembled in India. The reports received from the late Commander-in-Chief and all General Officers concerning the troops, were highly satisfactory in all respects, and it is surprising that in the short space of five years they have attained so high a state of efficiency. The spirit of the men is good, and their rulers take an interest in them. This may account in a measure for the satisfactory result which has been attained since the inauguration of the scheme. The importance of reducing the old rabble armies which consume the substance of the States without adding to their strength has not been lost sight of, and in some States they are disappearing altogether, only a few ceremonial troops being kept up. The strength of the Imperial Service Force in India is nearly twenty thousand men, made up as follows:—Cavalry, 8,348; Artillery, 300; Sappers and Miners, 150; Infantry, 8,877; Camel Corps, 500; and Transport Corps, 950. The latter corps are equipped with 1,500 ponies and 600 carts. All the troops are allotted places in the plans of mobilisation, and it is hoped that within forty-eight hours or so of orders to mobilise being received, the whole of the Imperial Service Troops would be marching to the various points of concentration. Thus at the beginning of 1894, we have small compact forces in the States, composed for the most part of State subjects, officered by their own sirdars, a source of pride to their Chiefs, and reported by the highest military authorities as being most useful and efficient. The old undisciplined ill-paid forces composed for the most part of half-trained men, which in time of trouble could only be a source of anxiety both to their rulers and to the Imperial Government have been reduced in the last five years, and the problem of what to do with the Native States' armies, which for so long seemed to be surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties may fairly be considered to be in course of solution, satisfactory alike to the Imperial Government and the Native Princes of India.

Military Organization.

The task of setting our military house in order has not been confined to the strengthening of frontier defences and the raising of Imperial Service Troops. Considerable changes have been made in the training of the artillery and infantry with the object of impressing upon these services the supreme importance of a ccurate, rapid, and disciplined shooting, and the improvements made in this direction have increased the fighting efficiency of the Army in India "to an extent" (to use the words of Lord Roberts) "which it is difficult to over-estimate." The labours of the Mobilisation Committee have produced good results

magnitude will readily be granted when it is remembered that from Beluchistan to Southern Burma the frontier line is rather more than five thousand miles long, considerably more than half of it, however, passing through such impassable mountain ranges that no enemy, however adventitious, would dream of transgressing it. Including the cost of the entrenched camp at Rawul Pindi (a quadrilateral, five miles in extent, and requiring ten thousand troops to hold it) the total amount spent in the strengthening of the frontiers and in armaments was one hundred and ninety-eight lakhs. During 1892, the Ameer of Afghanistan brought down upon himself a strong rebuke from the Government of India for an encroachment upon Bajour, a Khanate, whose dependence upon Kabul we had never recognized, and also for interferences in the Bethani and Waziri country, over which he had never exercised authority. These and other misunderstandings with the Ameer led to such a state of tension that in response to a request not too seriously made, that Lord Lansdowne's Government decided to despatch the Commander-in-Chief with a large escort as a special envoy to Kabul. The Ameer, however, had a rooted objection to receiving Lord Roberts, with considerable military force, a feeling which was not wholly attributable to personal motives, but was largely owing to the fact that the bitter memory of the prolonged operations at Kabul in the last war was still strong. Rightly or wrongly, the Ameer believed that there was an element of danger in anything that might resuscitate that feeling. The diplomatic correspondence which took place at the time will be excellent reading, should it ever be published. A master of sarcasm, the Ameer knows how to make the best of his case. Many of his letters were unquestionably rude, and were probably meant to be so. At one time it was not easy to foresee how the undesirable state of things could be brought to an end. However, where there's a will there's a way. Mr. Pyne, the Ameer's English engineer, is not only an excellent organiser, but is a man of strong common-sense. As is often the case in Eastern Courts, he is consulted by the Sovereign in many matters outside the sphere of his strict business relations. He proceeded to Calcutta, and it was no doubt largely due to to his intelligence and good-will that the Foreign Office was put into possession of the real causes of the Ameer's irritation, and of the misunderstandings which had arisen. His Highness Abdul Rahman was possessed of the idea that Sir Mortimer Durand was his personal enemy, and that it was due to him that the Government of India had adopted what he regarded as an unfriendly attitude. He looked with suspicion and alarm at the successive occupation of districts, bordering on Afghan limits, which had in former years been in the hands of more or less independent tribes, owning a shadowy obedience to the Court of Kabul. His endeavours at reprisals had been met by a display of force, which he regarded as menacing to himself. Mr. Pyne on his return to Kabul was able to assure the Ameer that he was completely mistaken in regard to the attitude of Sir Mortimer Durand, who so far from being his enemy, was sincerely desirous of doing all he could to advance his interests. He hinted that if his Highness objected to Lord Roberts' Mission, accompanied by an escort, Sir Mortimer Durand would be quite willing to go and see him in a friendly way without any escort at all. The Ameer, with his usual good sense and directness of purpose, declared his readiness to meet such an advance in a friendly spirit, and to renew the good understanding which had formerly existed, which he recognized as essential to the interests of both India and Afghanistan. Accompanied by a very small escort, the British envoy left Peshawar on September 18, and after an interesting march reached Kabul on October 2. The Mission met with a most cordial reception from the Ameer and his people. The visit extended to November 17, and the results arrived at must be regarded as highly satisfactory to the Indian Government. A definite frontier line was agreed upon from Persia to Chitral. The Ameer recognized that the Khanates of Dir, Bajour, and Swat are outside the sphere of his influence, and he also withdrew with equal readiness his objection to the British protectorate of Chitral, thereby giving a highly necessary distinctness to the outline of our political frontier on the extreme north. The Ameer also agreed to the inclusion of Chageh in the Beluchistan border, and to look upon New Chaman as the terminus of the Sind-Peshin Railway. The *quid pro quo* of the Indian Government was an addition to the Ameer's subsidy of six lakhs a year, with full permission to purchase and import guns and other warlike material without let or hindrance from the British Government. It is generally admitted that the agreement thus come to is decidedly advantageous to British interests in securing us against the costly frontier expeditions to control tribes distracted by a dual allegiance, with which we have been too long familiar, and—more important still—in bringing the Ameer to see that his interests and those of the British Government are identical.

The Exchange Question.

Notwithstanding the hopeful anticipations following the legislation of six months ago the vexed question of Exchange is still occupying a foremost place in the consideration of both the Home and Indian Governments. During 1892 the course of events led to the formation of the Indian Currency Association, which rapidly grew in strength and numbers, branches being formed at many places all over India. From this association and its branches, from the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay and Karachi, and from certain other commercial bodies, earnest representations were received deprecating the constant fluctuations of the gold value of the rupee, and urging the essential need of steps being taken to remedy the evil. The response to these representations was the appointment by her Majesty's Government of a committee, presided over by Lord Herschell, to consider the proposals of the Government of India, namely, the stoppage of the unrestricted coinage of silver at the Indian mints; and the grant of power to the Government of India to declare sovereigns legal tender at a rate not exceeding 1s. 6d. per rupee. It was not proposed that the mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold as soon as they were closed to silver, or that a ratio should be declared at once between gold and the rupee, but it was intended that the effect of the closing of the mints should be watched for some time, and if the rate of exchange rose to an undesirable extent, the rise should be checked by declaring the sovereign legal tender at a certain rate. Lord Herschell's Committee, after sitting from October 1892 to the following May, reported in favour of these suggestions with one modification—that as soon as the mints were closed to silver, arrangements should be made for the issue of rupees at the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee, and for the receipt of sovereigns at the Indian treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of 15 rupees per sovereign. These proposals were accepted, and legislation in accordance therewith was passed by the Legislative Council on June 26th last. Gold has not been made legal tender, as the Government are watching the result of the closing of the mints before taking further action. So far that result has been anything but satisfactory, a number of adverse influences having been at work to prevent the full success of the measures taken on June 26. Immediately after the passing of the Act the rupee rose, and Council Bills were sold for a fraction above 1s. 4d. Owing to various causes, however, the Indian currency was at the time extremely inflated, money was cheap, and the rate of discount low. As a consequence Council Bills were not in demand, and the cessation of competition enabled the Banks to tender for Council Bills below the statutory rate. The Secretary of State, yielding to the financial exigencies of the moment, accepted bills at first as low as 1s. 3 1-8d., afterwards raising them to a minimum of 1s. 3¼d., which has since been adhered to. Strong protests were raised in India against Lord Kimberley's action, and public confidence in the scheme being shaken, trade was for a time seriously interfered with. The inflation of the currency (which still continues) was increased by the heavy shipments of silver. Immediately following the closure of the mints, the price of silver fell heavily from about 38d. to 31d. A large quantity of the white metal, amounting in value to about a million and a-half sterling, had been shipped to India in anticipation of the closure of the mints, between the date of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee and the legislation of June 26. The Indian Exchange Banks, by whom most of the silver had been shipped, represented to Government that the shipments were not speculative, and that if the silver were refused admission to the Mints, they would be involved in heavy loss. After considerable correspondence on the subject the Government accepted the silver at the price actually paid by the Banks, converted into rupees at the telegraphic rate of exchange on the day of payment. On this basis 7,130,399 ounces of silver, valued at £1,133,610, were taken. Owing to the fall of exchange subsequent to the issue of the orders allowing the receipt of the silver at the mints, payment was made to the Banks at the average rate of 1s. 3.053d. The amounts paid to the Banks aggregated Rs. 1,80,73,289, but if they had received the mint outturn, as claimed by them, the amount would have been Rs. 1,87,84,317, or 3·77 per cent. more.

Compensation for Loss by Exchange.

Amongst the numerous difficulties incidental to a falling exchange, with which Lord Lansdowne's Government has been confronted, has been the question of re-imbursing European Government officials for their losses occasioned thereby. The scale of payment for Government servants having been fixed when the rupee was two shillings (approximately), the officials concerned petitioned the home authorities on the point, and the question was practically forced on the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Lord Lansdowne strongly sympathised the movement, and it is mainly due to his advocacy that the officials obtained a large measure of satisfaction.

Disturbed Equilibrium.

With regard to Lord Lansdowne's general financial administration, the eternal want of pence that vexes public men has not been so apparent as in former years. The three years preceding Lord Lansdowne's tenure of office, showed deficits in the accounts of the Government of India, amounting to Rx. 5,217,004, and various measures were adopted with the object of restoring financial equilibrium. The result was that Lord Lansdowne's Finance Minister (Sir David Barbour) had a net surplus during the four years, of Rx. 5,685,839, less a sum of over 2½ lakhs, which make up the net provincial deficit for the same period. This result was brought about with but slight additional charges on the tax-payers and in the face of the exchange difficulty, which, like the poor, is ever with us. In the Budget for the current year a large deficit was estimated, for meeting which no provision was made. The reasons for this policy of non-interference were frankly explained in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, who said that as the finances of India were at the mercy of exchange, the Government had decided to await the decision of the Currency Committee before adopting any measure to restore the financial equilibrium.

Enlargement of the Councils.

The principle of representative institutions has undergone considerable development during Lord Lansdowne's tenure of office. By the Legislative Council's Act 1892 (generally known as Lord Cross's Act), the number of members of these Councils was increased, and a stronger non-official element introduced. The number of nominated additional members of Council for making laws and regulations has been raised to not less than ten or more than sixteen for the Governor-General's Legislative Council, to not less than eight or more than twenty for the Madras and Bombay Legislative Councils, and to not more than 20 for the Bengal or more than fifteen for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Councils. Further, by Section 2 of this Act power was given to the Governor-General in Council, and to the Local Legislative Councils, to discuss the annual financial statements of the Supreme and Local Governments, and to ask questions about them. But it was distinctly enacted that no member should have power to submit or propose any resolution or divide the Council in respect of any such financial statement, or on the answer of any question asked. One of the principal features of the Act was paragraph 4 of section 1 whereby the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such rules or any of them shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors, respectively, and prescribe the manner in which the regulations shall be carried into effect. Under this paragraph it became lawful for the Viceroy to permit of a certain proportion of the legislative councillors being elected by their fellow-citizens, an enactment of which Lord Lansdowne has not failed to take advantage in accordance with the needs and conditions of the separate provinces. The Act came into operation in 1893, and early in the year the Viceroy promulgated the rules under which the measure is to be worked and elections under it held. The rules were carefully framed, and gave very general satisfaction. The scheme has been, and is still being, gradually adapted to the widely varying facts of the Indian Presidencies and their local populations, and is resulting in the incorporation in a larger measure of carefully chosen or elected members in the task of Indian legislation. The right of interpellation has been freely taken advantage of, and for the most part the replies given have been complete and full enough to satisfy all but the most exacting critics. The last five years have also been marked by the gradual and tentative broadening of the principle of popular representation in Municipal and local administration.

Legislation.

The Probate and Administration Act of 1889, among other amendments, substituted for Secton 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, a section conferring on an executor or administrator an absolute power of disposal over movable property, but as regards immovable property subjected an executor ordinarily to such restrictions, if any, as were imposed on him by the will affecting him, and an administrator to restrictions similar to those imposed on a guardian by previous legislation. During 1890, the Charitable Endowments' Act was passed, its object being to meet the want which had often been expressed of an official capable of discharging the functions which in England are vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. In the same year an Act was passed to amend certain defects in the law relating to the guardianship of minors and to provide a law of guardian and ward applicable, as far as possible, to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in British India. In different parts of British India there were up to 1890 more than twenty enactments in force relating to cruelty to animals, but the local extent of most of them was very limited, while the necessity imposed on others of proving that the cruelty had caused obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger, or damage to the public rendered it very difficult to maintain a prosecution. An Act was, therefore, passed with the object of providing an easily enforceable law, to be applied by any Local Government, to any part of the territories under its administration, either in addition to, or in supersession of, any other enactment in force therein for the suppression of cruelty to animals. Two of the enactments passed in 1891—the Age of Consent Act and the Factories Act—are referred to above, and the only other legislation of the year to which attention need be drawn was an Act to strengthen the law against cattle-trespass, and another to require a record to be made of every marriage solemnized between Native Christians, whether a certificate of the marriage was applied for and granted or not. Two Acts respecting private estates have been passed during Lord Lansdowne's regime—one in 1892 and the other in 1893. The first of these Acts —"Government Management of Private Estates"— was rendered needful by the circumstance that in several provinces a general rate is levied on estates under the Court of Wards, and is credited to Government to meet the estimated cost of supervision and management by Government officers. It was felt to be desirable to place the legality of these rates beyond doubt, and at the same time to limit their amount. It had been decided that other Local Governments should be empowered to levy similar rates, and that the rates should be leviable on all estates under Government management, and not merely under the Court of Wards. Power is given under the Act to the Local Governments to reduce or remit the rate in special cases. This provision was designed especially to meet cases in which Government officials were relieved of the supervision and management by the employment of special managers. Owing to the difficulty sometimes experiencen by the Courts in making partitions in property in cases of co-parcenary, an Act was passed last year by which power is reserved to Courts to order sales instead of a division of the property, when this course would be more beneficial to the shareholders. Amongst the legislative legacies which Lord Lansdowne leaves for his successor is a Bill for authorizing the police to keep habitual criminals under supervision so as to control and watch their movements, and a Bill intended to make dacoits liable to arrest in any part of India, whether the dacoity has been committed in British India or the Native States.

The Age of Consent Act.

Amongst the legislative acts of Lord Lansdowne's Government none stands out more prominently than that passed in 1891 to amend the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes so as to raise the protected age for married as well as unmarried girls from ten to twelve years. The Bill met with strenuous opposition on the ground that its enactment would interfere with the Hindu Law of marriage, or with religious sanctions or obligations founded in the sacred books. On the other hand it was argued by Sir A. Scoble, the Legal Member of Council, with great force that there is nothing in the Bill in conflict with Hindu religious teachings, which, in fact, stigmatized and prohibited a modern abuse, which under the guise of religious observances flagrantly violated those teachings. Two native members of the Council expressed their belief that the passage of the Bill would cause general discontent, and the Viceroy was pressed to wait until public opinion was sufficiently educated before dealing with the question—a plea which opponents to reform are always ready to urge. It was even contended that the Queen's Proclamation, in which all in authority are enjoined to abstain from interference with the "religious belief or worship of any subjects," would be violated. Lord Lansdowne replied to these declarations a statement of the reasons for abstaining from giving effect to more stringent proposals embodied in a series of resolutions submitted to the Indian Government by the English Committee and forwarded by the Secretary of State. It was generally felt both at home and in India that the age of consent might well have been raised by four years instead of two, and the Bill, which passed into law a few months later, was regarded as only an instalment of a very desirable social reform. To the enactment of the measure especially on the Bengal side, strenuous opposition was threatened, which was not in every case confined to constitutional methods. At Poona, for instance, a serious disturbance occurred, several promoters of a meeting held in favour of the measure being assaulted by the oppositionists. A prosecution was instituted by Government against a Bengali paper, *Bangobasi*, for "seditious writing," but on the editor pleading guilty the defendant was let off.

Factory Legislation.

Under strong pressure from the Lancashire members Lord Cross, early in 1891, pressed upon the attention of the Indian Government the desirability of passing a Factory Act. The proposed legislation was by no means favourably received in India, it being felt that the agitation in England was simply got up for the purpose of hampering the rising cotton industries of the East. The Government of India passed the measure forced upon their attention by the Secretary of State, but in a considerably modified form. Under the Act the definition of "factory" has been modified by the substitution of fifty for twenty as the number of persons employed; fourteen is fixed as the age below which persons shall be deemed children, except in factories where the shift system is in force. Women are not to work more than eleven hours a day. The stoppage of work between 12 and 2 was recommended, and it was also recommended that every Sunday should be a holiday except in certain cases. Anyone may be employed on Sunday who has had a complete day's rest during the three days preceding or succeeding that day.

Burmese Affairs.

One of the most remarkable factors of Lord Lansdowne's rule has been the progress of Burma, a country where Lord Dufferin laid the firm foundations of future prosperity. Under the retiring Viceroy, and his able Lieutenant, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the advancement alike both of the old and new province has been rapid. Railways and roads have opened up the country, and a beginning has been made in the construction of irrigation works for the protection of Upper Burma against the calamity of drought. The internal disturbances from dacoits has been masterfully put down. The frontier tribes, however, still remain a source of annoyance. They never yielded real allegiance to the native kings of Burma, and their hereditary habits of raiding down upon the villages of the plains for plunder cannot be eradicated in a day. But a well-planned series of frontier operations each cold-weather season is teaching them that that pillage is not a paying profession for races living on the British frontier. It should be added that the actual frontier of Burma on the eastwards, towards China and Assam, has only recently been determined by a joint delimitation commission of Chinese and British officers. Several important measures, dealing with the administration of Burma, have passed through the Legislative Council during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty.

Home Affairs.

Lord Lansdowne came to India fully resolved to devote himself to quietly strengthening and improve the conduct of administration wherever he could. He has well succeeded in this task, and his period of office has left an enduring mark on all departments of administration. Reserves of police have been organized and are retained in each district for the repression of local disturbances, and the police force of every province in India has been re-organized. It was largely owing to these and other measures of a like kind that public disorders, born of religious animosities, have been promptly quelled. Lord Lansdowne by his public utterances respecting these disturbances, has done much to allay the feelings of irritation, which existed, and to show that charges of both the partisanship preferred against the Government by contending parties were altogether groundless. There have been distinct advances in educational matters during the last five years, and much has been done to promote, by medical and sanitary reforms, the health of the people. The re-organization of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and the extension of the machinery of the Special Branch have been the means of supressing raiders, and of keeping the Government well informed in all movements and popular feelings in any way calculated to lead to the committal of crime. The railway systems of India have been well looked after, and nearly four thousand miles of lines have been opened for traffic. At the same time the working of the lines has been improved in several important respects. In the Post Office Department increased facilities and cheapened rates have been followed—as is always the case—by increased business. Various important changes, into the details of which we cannot now enter, have been effected in maritime and commercial affairs and have been productive of good results. During the last five years no serious famines have occurred —though many were threatened—to distract Lord Lansdowne's attention from the policy of steady administrative reform, which he has so continuously carried out, and he leaves India distinctly the better for the manner in which he has performed the duties which appertain to the high position which he has filled with such distinction.

Royal Visitors.

During the last five years several Royal personages have visited India and were received with regal hospitality by the Viceroy. The late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, afterwards Duke of Clarence and Avondale, arrived at Bombay, on November 9, 1889, made a tour in India, which extended to 28th March, 1890, and in the course of that time visited Burma and some of the principal Native States. Lord Lansdowne attended a public reception held in honour of the Prince on January 3, 1890, at Calcutta. The Grand Duke Czarewitch of Russia arrived at Bombay on December 23, 1890, and after a tour through India embarked at Tuticorin, on the 11th February, 1891, for Colombo. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, was publicly received by Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta, on January 26, 1891. Prince Damrong of Siam arrived at the Indian metropolis on 25th February, 1892, and after an informal interview with the Viceroy left on the 9th March. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este landed at Bombay on 16th January of last year, travelled over a great part of India, and embarked at Diamond Harbour on 29th March for Singapore. He was publicly received at Calcutta by Lord Lansdowne on February 1st. Special arrangements which were satisfactorily carried out, were made with a view to ensure the safety and suitable entertainment of the European Princes during their stay in India.

Social Duties.

In addition to the heavy administrative duties of a vast Empire a Viceroy of India has many social functions to fulfil, and a considerable amount of ceremonial work is also thrown upon him in connection with interviews granted to Native Ruling Chiefs and others, either at the headquarters of the Government of India throughout the year, or in the course of his Excellency's periodical tours; and in a less degree in connection with the visits to India of Royal and other important personages, and investitures of the two Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, of which his Excellency is *ex-officio* Grand Master. During the term of his Viceroyalty Lord Lansdowne visited the Native States of Alwar, Bahawalpur, Bharatpur, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Mysore, Nabha, Patiala, Rewa, and Udaipur, and met, either with full ceremony, or informally, no less than fifty-one of the more important Ruling Chiefs of India. Lord Lansdowne also, at a special durbar, invested one ruling chief—the present Maharaja of Patiala—with full powers of administration, and his Excellency held two grand public durbars, the first at Quetta, on the 20th Nov., 1889, for the reception of Native Chiefs, Sardars, and gentlemen of Baluchistan, and the second at Agra, on the 24th November, 1890, for the reception of native nobles and gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkhand Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. Lord Lansdowne's speeches on these occasions were invariably conceived in the best spirit of statesmanship, and proved his thorough grasp of the most intricate problems of Indian administration.

With reference to the statement made by the Hon. the Financial Member in the Legislative Council on the 11th instant, we are authorised to announce that Government do not contemplate the imposition of any duty on the importation of silver into India for the purpose of assisting the policy adopted in regard to currency.

H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to open, and Lady Harris to give away the prizes at, the Bombay Art Exhibition, on February 9, at 5-30 p.m. During the conversazione on the 8th, the Governor's Band will, by his Excellency's permission, be in attendance.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, Bhaghia Kulla and Kurson Hari, members of the Waghiri caste, who had several *aliases* and had been half-a-dozen times in jail before, were tried for having, on the 28th October last, committed the theft of two gold wristlets from a child of one Poonjia Veersey. The second prisoner pleaded guilty, and the first was found guilty by the jury, and they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each. In another case, one Remedio Joao Antao, who was said to be born at Goa, was charged with having, on the 30th November last, on the high seas, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Noormahomed Hassanali, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt with a heavy brush. The charges were laid under the Indian Penal Code; but his Lordship thought that the prisoner, not being a British subject, must, according to the decision in Reg. *vs.* Elmstone, of Bombay High Court Reports, c.c. 89, be tried under the English law, and not under the Penal Code. The trial was adjourned for a short time to enable counsel to look into authorities bearing upon the question. Subsequently, Mr. Sanders-Slater, counsel for the Crown, drew his Lordship's attention to a decision under the 37 and 38 Vic., the Courts Jurisdiction Act 1874, which put it beyond doubt that the local jurisdiction applied to the case. The trial then proceeded on the charges laid under the Penal Code. The jury unanimously found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

In modification of Government notices, dated, respectively, the 12th and 13th January, 1894, it is officially notified for general information that the Royal Commission on Opium will not arrive at Bombay till the 10th February, 1894, and that the section of the Commission visiting Ahmedabad will arrive there on the 4th idem.

Whether we approve or not of the currency policy of the Government, writes the Lahore paper, all must welcome any signs which appear to indicate that it may be successful. The extraordinary cheapness of wheat in the grain-producing centres of the Punjab, and the rise in the rate of interest in Bombay, are both signs of this kind, indicating that the rupee has, if only temporarily, a higher value in India. Of course, a foreign demand for wheat would soon send up the price in the Punjab; but it would at the same time tend to restore the favourable balance of trade and thus compel purchasers of Indian wheat to buy Council Bills; and, as the Punjab wheat trade has flourished before with the rupee above one and fourpence, there is no reason why it should not do so again, if the circumstances of the foreign wheat market are favourable. As one of the necessary factors for enabling the Government to maintain an artificial rate of exchange, the bountiful harvest of 1893, and the promising crop prospects of 1894 are doubly welcome; while the rise in the rate of interest notified by the Bank of Bombay shows an actual rise in value of the rupee in India which cannot fail to have a good effect on its value out of India.

Writing of the Bombay Government Resolution on the subject of the Riots, the *Pioneer* observes:—It fills just a column and three-quarters of the Bombay newspapers, and its contents are such that even a hard-worked Secretary could have drafted it in a day. But apart from the delay of more than six weeks following the reception of the India Office telegram, we would ask what was the necessity of applying to the Secretary of State at all for permission either to publish the letters addressed to him or to embody their contents in a Resolution? Lord Harris has shown himself during his tenure of office a man with an unmistakeable capacity for making up his mind quickly and expressing his convictions in unmistakeable terms. If he had acted in this matter of the riots with his accustomed promptitude, we should have had the Resolution issued last November. Deference to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in purely executive matters, is not a quality which should be too carefully cultivated in India either by the Governor-General in Council or by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, who are privileged to address his Lordship direct. If every executive action is to be submitted to the India Office for approval, the Administraion will lose that distinctive character which has excited the admiration of foreign nations, and in times of emergency there will be vacillation and indecision instead of promptitude and fearlessness. Further, our contemporary remarks:—The riots may have been spread over so large an area that it was impossible to check them at once, but had the tale of killed and wounded on the first night been a long one, the rioters would have been less keen to begin their operations on the second day. The news of the severe punishment inflicted would have spread throughout the town during the night, and its effect would have been a most salutary one. But it may seem somewhat late in the day now to argue as to cause and effect. Bombay has had its lesson, and when next the outbreak occurs, the Civil authorities will know how to mete out punishment at the outset and restore order in the shortest possible time. Soldiers are not called out to struggle with a mob for the possession of their rifles: they have ball ammunition in their pouches, and they should use it when the police are beaten out of the field.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH ON THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS PROPOSAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

It is understood that Lord Lansdowne's Despatch on the Simultaneous Examinations question, which is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State, while pointing out insuperable difficulties to the satisfactory working of such a scheme, states that the Government of India could not, even if the scheme were technically workable, approve of its introduction in view of the grave objections to such a measure which are set forth fully.

They, therefore, recommend that such an innovation should not be hazarded.

The Local Governments hold the same view—that the proposal is impracticable and incompatible with the requirements of the higher administration, and the authority and efficiency of Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNITED STATES GOLD RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16.

There is a growing belief that Secretary Carlisle, without reference to Congress, will issue bonds at the beginning of February sufficient to raise the reserve to one hundred million of dollars.

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

Secretary Carlisle's Bill for the issue of bonds has been introduced in the Senate.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The first cotton steamer, with a thousand tons of cotton on board, has reached Manchester, and three other cotton ships are expected shortly.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has promised to carefully consider the Radical Budget programme lately issued.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 16.

The state of affairs in Italy daily grows worse, and in the neighbourhood of Carrara and Massa there are continued serious conflicts between the Anarchists and the troops.

A pitched battle took place to-day between the troops and the Anarchists in the hills in the neighbourhood of Massa, in which many were killed and wounded.

STATE OF SIEGE IN ITALY.

JAN. 17.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Province of Massa and Carrara.

THE BRAZIL INSURRECTION.

Latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the insurgents are bombarding the centre of the city and that several inhabitants have already been killed.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

It is now estimated that 1,346,000 tons cargo of rice are available for export from Burma this year, or about 5 per cent. below that of last year.

THE BURMA-MANIPUR BOUNDARY.

Mr. B. S. Carey, Political Officer, Chin Hills, and Mr. A. Porteous, Political Agent, Manipur, will meet towards the end of the present month to settle the Burma-Manipur Boundary.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE NEW VICEROY.

Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary, to Lord Elgin, will not leave England until the 21st instant. Colonel Ardagh will remain in charge of the office until March.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1894.

Budgets of the various great spending departments are now in course of submission to the Finance Department, the *mot d'ordre* being retrenchment and economy in every possible direction.

TROOPING SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The Committee considering the troopship service between England and India will finish their report in Calcutta within the next few days. Their proposals have to be submitted to the home authorities for consideration.

THE CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

The Cantonment Committee at Calcutta met for the first time on Tuesday. A Resolution by the Government of India in the Military Department has been issued for their guidance, in which the principle is laid down that while good order and discipline are to be secured undue interference with the people in the ordinary concerns of life should be avoided,

THE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

It is likely that two if not three Secretaries to the Government of India, who were contemplating taking leave home, will await the expression of Lord Elgin's wishes on the subject after he has assumed his office.

THE DESPATCH ON ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

The Government of India have now under consideration the Secretary of State's despatch on Army Re-organisation.

A well-informed military correspondent at home writes that the scheme of 1888 has found more favour at the India Office than the proposals recently made from this country; so it is unlikely that there will be much interference with the District Commands.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE GANJAM MALIAHS.

The Bengal Government have telegraphed to the authorities of the Ganjam District to guard the passes into the Ganjam Maliahs, owing to the outbreak in the adjoining Native State of Nyaghur, in Bengal, where the inhabitants have rebelled against the Raja and killed several constables. The rebels have a close connection with the Khonds of the Ganjam Maliahs. The Special Assistant Agent in Ganjam and the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Russelkhonda with a large police force, are now watching the frontiers.

INDIAN RAILWAYS RETURNS.

The returns of the Indian Railways have been made up for the third quarter of the current financial year. The gross earnings exceed those of the similar period of 1892 by over sixty-six lakhs of rupees there being only two lines, which show any serious falling off—these are the Great Indian Peninsula, 12 1-3 lakhs; and the Burma State Lines, 5 1-3 lakhs.

APPLICATION FOR A PROCESS FOR LIBEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

To-day an application was made to the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad by Mr. F. E. G. Matthews, of Naini Tal, for a process for libel against Mr. M. McCauliffe. After some discussion the Magistrate said he could not take cognizance of matters not within his jurisdiction. He ultimately decided, as best for all parties, that the prosecution should be instituted at Naini Tal.

A LEGAL POINT FOR A FULL BENCH.

On the Criminal Appeal No. 984 of 1893 being called on before Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Burkitt, at the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Ross Alston, for the appellant, raised the question of the validity of the appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitt. Mr. Alston said that for some time there had been a discussion as to whether the appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitt was good and valid. With reference to Section 7 of Act 24-25, Vic., Cap. 104, it seemed to him unwise to allow a matter of such an importance to remain unsettled until it might involve in serious consequences. He took the opportunity, he said, of raising an issue by questioning the composition of the Bench. There might be nothing or everything in the point. If there was nothing it was well that it should be authoritatively stated. On the other hand, if there was any irregularity the same if recognised and set right the better. It was entirely a technical matter, but none the less it was one of very great importance. He suggested that the matter should be referred to a full Bench.

Mr. Justice Knox, in the course of his judgment, said that the matter raised is one of the gravest importance, and after hearing the Public Prosecutor, in reply, I consider it one which should not be decided by any single Bench of this Court or any single Judge, but by a full Bench of this Court. The following question will, therefore, be made a matter of reference, namely, whether or not having reference to the terms of Section 7 of Statute 24-25 Vic., Cap. 104, the appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitt to officiate as Judge of this Court is a good and valid appointment; and whether or not as a member of this Bench he is authorised to act and to perform duties of a Judge of the Court. Reference will be laid before the Chief Justice, with a request that it may be laid before a full Bench of this Court, or any other order made that may be deemed suitable.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is due in Rangoon, on Sunday next.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, with Mrs. Mansfield Clarke and suite, left in the steamer Nowshera to-day for Rangoon, on a tour inspection in Burma.

A TURF CLUB FOR MADRAS.

The formation of a Turf Club for Madras is warmly advocated in consequence of the refusal of the stewards of the Madras Races to call a meeting of the racing public to discuss racing matters. Colonel Moore has withdrawn his name from the list of stewards.

THE ST. MARY'S HOUSE OF CHARITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

This evening Lady Lansdowne in the presence of a small fashionable gathering laid the foundation-stone of the new wing of St. Mary's House of Charity.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

Confirmation of the truth of the old adage that "Misfortunes never come singly," was given last night, when a disastrous fire at Wari Bunder a week ago to-day was followed by another large outbreak, although happily a far less destructive one. The scene of the fire was a block of business premises abutting on the Carnac Road, and bounded on the east by a lane leading to Lohar Street, and quite close to the Crawford Markets. At about 8-30 p.m., a police ramosi, named Oomer, in the employ of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeevan & Co., milliners, noticed smoke issuing from the adjoining shops, belonging to Mr. L. M. Lopez, and at once went to the nearest police chowkey, and gave information. All the shops in the row had been closed as usual at eight o'clock, and they were entirely unoccupied at the time. The fire-brigade stations were immediately communicated with, and the first steamer to arrive was the one from the Fort, being shortly afterwards followed by the Pydownee, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly steamers. The fire spread with great rapidity, and although the Fort engine was on the scene within ten minutes of the outbreak being discovered, the fire had made considerable progress, and was spreading throughout the whole block of the premises. Grave fears were entertained that the flames would spread to the dwelling-houses, situated on the north side of the chawl and thence spread to the other premises, in Lohar Street, which is densely populated. The roof of one of the houses, belonging to Mr. Mahdhav Chandroba Tooklee, actually caught fire, but by the exertions of the brigade it was saved from destruction. There was a plentiful supply of water from the mains, and happily there was no breeze to fan the flames and carry dangerous sparks to other quarters. The bright moonlight was also advantageous to the brigade in enabling them to see clearly what they were doing. Their efforts, under the superintendence of Mr. Nicholls, were so successful, that the outbreak did not extend beyond the chawl, with the slight exception noted above, and they were able, within an hour of the first alarm to bring the conflagration completely under control. Their operations were watched by a very large concourse of spectators, and the police of the division, under Superintendent Grennan, had no little difficulty in regulating and keeping back the crowd. In addition to Superintendent Grennan, Acting Deputy Commissioner Harry Brewin, Acting Superintendent Robert, and Inspectors Stanford, Grey, and Nelmes were also present. By a quarter-past ten the outbreak was completely extinguished, and the steamers left. The interior of all the shops and their contents were completely destroyed, and nothing of the chawl was left standing, but the bare walls. The chawl was insured, but it has not at present been ascertained whether the heavy losses sustained by the tradesmen occupying the shops are covered by insurance. It is a singular coincidence that just about twelve months ago the next chawl along the Carnac Road was destroyed by fire. Last night the stock-in-trade and shop fittings of six tradesmen were completely destroyed, viz., A. F. Mahomed and Co., Hassam Haji Sidick and Co., A. R. Molledina and Co., Oosman Haji Ahmed and Co., and L. M. Lopez and Co., all of whom were milliners, clothiers, and dealers in fancy goods. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000. The origin of the fire has not at present been ascertained.

FIRE AT VALPACADY.

About a quarter-past 10 o'clock last night another fire broke out on the Valpacady Road, leading from "Byramjee Hall," towards the Elphinstone Bridge, in a couple of sheds occupied, by blacksmiths, whose chief employment was to repair bullock-carts. Behind these sheds was a small godown, stored with hay, the property of one Bhikajee Maharaj. The origin of the fire is not known, but the sheds and the godown were completely destroyed in about a quarter-of-an-hour. The combustible nature of the materials of the structures caused a great conflagration, the lurid glare of the flames being visible at a considerable distance. The Chinchpoogly steamer was the first to arrive, and render effective service in putting out the fire. The Port Trust engine also arrived, but its services were not required. Inspectors Fleming and Hack were present, and rendered valuable assistance, under the directions of Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who arrived later on. The damage done has not been ascertained, but it cannot fall short of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have been in communication with Local Governments recently regarding the establishment of sewage farms. Nothing has, of course, been done in this direction in the Punjab, says the local paper; in fact, it is only in two or three municipal towns that sewage is used by cultivators to any extent in a systematic manner, and even there the arrangements are of a most primitive nature. Twenty or thirty years hence perhaps the Punjabi would, if left to himself, adopt the system, but meanwhile the disposal of town sewage demands more than spasmodic attention from Government.

AT the meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, on Friday evening, Mr. J. G. Apcar proposed that a farewell address should be presented to Lord Lansdowne. The Hon. Babu Surendronath Banerji strongly opposed the motion, and said that even if the matter went to the Town Hall, and no one else did so, he at any rate would "strike a discordant note." Babu Norendronath Sen supported the dissent, and said that, among other things, Lord Lansdowne had rejected the memorial of the Corporation on the Fire Brigade Bill, and therefore should not receive an address from the Corporation. Other speakers followed, and it was pointed out that both Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin had received addresses. On the question being put to the vote, it was lost. It is understood that the matter will form the subject of a requisition for a special meeting.

ACCORDING to the Administration Report for the year 1891-92, which has just been published, the gross receipts in Burma under all heads amount to 4½ crores of rupees, being an increase of 43 lakhs over the figures for the preceding year. The expenditure increased from 228 to 262 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to heavier charges under Land Revenue, Police, Forest, and State Railways. The large increase in the gross revenue was contributed chiefly by Land Revenue, Forests, Stamps, Assessed Taxes and Railways. The Provincial accounts of the year showed a surplus of 8 1-3 lakhs against 5 lakhs only in the preceding year. This is the more remarkable as the year under review was the first year of the new Provincial contract with the Government of India, under which, of course, a larger share than before of the revenue was diverted from provincial to imperial needs.

THE Government of India is now in possession of the views of Local Governments, and of the officers consulted by the latter, on the proposed Vivisection Act, intended to prevent cruelty to animals in experiments for scientific purposes. We have, on a previous occasion, observed and contemporary, commented on the provisions of this piece of proposed legislation, forced on the consideration of the Government of India by the Secretary of State; who, in turn, no doubt, was induced to do something to appease Exeter Hall. No one in particular in India has any heart in the matter, because there is really no call for the remedy of any defect in the law in this direction.

ON the morning of Christmas Day the annual swimming race, a hundred yards open handicap, took place in the Serpentine. Twenty-two men were bold enough to enter. The race was won by Mr. Tucker, of the Dreadnought Serpentine Swimming Club.

CONTINUING his observations on sport in 1893, our sporting correspondent writes:—"As to the other branches of outdoor sport, I cannot pass by the athletics of 1893. Sir Thomas ran well early in the year, but I am beginning to think that the best days of this long-distance runner are past. C. Pearce and F. E. Bacon are the coming men. Pearce, who is a compositor in the office of an illustrated weekly newspaper, won the four miles at the championship meeting at Northampton, while he afterwards beat Thomas in a match. Bacon, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who used to be a soldier, is the one mile champion and a great runner, or I am no judge. Bradley is still unequalled as a sprinter, and Bredin, the teetotal tea planter, is the holder of the quarter and half-mile championships. No "foreigners" visited us this year, but in 1894 we may expect some more American or Colonial athletes here. By the aid of improved machines and refined tracks cycling records have been knocked about during the past year until you don't know where they are. Speed at cycling now-a-days is a test of machines, not men; of surfaces, not strength and skill. In the championships one saw a procession of loiterers and the victory of an American, W. C. Sanger, who is said not even to be first-class. The National Cyclists' Union are persevering in their effort to purify the path by the aid of their licensing system. They have had during the year about 2,500 applications for licences, and refused 30 riders their permits. There is much division of opinion as to the efficacy of the policy. A severe attack on betting and "roping" would have been better. I think. There is no doubt that both cycling and running paths need purification badly. Amateurism is a queer product. But more about amateurism in the spring. Probably the most genuine champion of the year of 1893 in any branch of sport is J. H. Tyers, the Manchester amateur swimmer, who has simply won everything from 100 yards up to five miles. He has brought the one mile down to 27mins. 21secs., and established other records. I can't think how it is that our inland towns always turn out our champion swimmers. Nuttall was his predecessor at the top of the tree. He came from Ashton-under-Lyne, and he is now probably the finest swimmer in the world. In sculling England is lower down than ever, and next year we may see an Australian and a New Zealander again rowing on the Thames for the championship. In billiards John Roberts found his match in 1893 in the redoubtable ex-jockey and ex-cyclist, Frank Ives, so that poor old Britain is not now invincible in the world of sport when she is beaten in cycling, sculling, and billiards within a few months. The question now is, can Charley Mitchell whip James Corbett in the boxing arena. We shall see before the end of next month. At present I cannot say much with reference to next year's racing. Isinglass should be the cup horse, especially as Marcion has been compelled to retire. We look like enjoying a very interesting Derby, and that's about all that can be said with any degree of safety."

ON the second page of the cover of "Engineering" for December 22 is an advertisemeut which calls public astention to the grievous lack of marine engineers which is driving the Admiralty to their wits' end. It is dated, "Admiralty, 19th December, 1893," and announces that an examination will be held on the 23rd and 24th of January, 1894, for the entry of about 13 probationary assistant engineers in H.M. Navy. The examination will be in practical engineering subjects only, and will be held by Admiralty officers. Here are the qualifications for the candidates. "Candidates should possess the regular certificate of a regular college for technical education, given after attending the day engineering course"—whatever that may be—"for not less than one year," and passed the examination with credit. These certificates will be considered as equivalent to a third-class Admiralty educational certificate, and the candidate will only be required to pass the engineering examination. "About three years approved engineering training will be required." But the candidates must not be under 20 nor over 24 years of age at the date of this particular examination." The wording of this advertisement is even less intelligible than the general run of official announcements, but its meaning is plain enough. The Admiralty now consider the scientific training of engineer students at Keyram College to be no longer essential, at any rate in the case of "about thirteen" young gentlemen invited from outside. The use of the word "about" in connection with thirteen is another puzzle. Why did not the advertisers say "about a dozen"?

THAT magnificent first-class cruiser, the Theseus, of 7,350 tons, and 12,000 horse-power, built by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, and engined by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of Lambeth, went through a satisfactory course of steam trials off the Nore. The ship, which was only required to develop 10,000 horse-power with natural draught, reached 608 more than this, the speed attained being 18·66 knots. The Theseus, like her sisters, is 360ft. long, 60ft. beam, and has a mean displacement of 7,350 tons.

THE experts of plantation coffee from Ceylon for 1893 were 51,154 cwts. against 39,742 cwts. in 1892. Native coffee was about stationary while Liberian coffee shows a falling off, 747 cwts. against 979. The exports of cinchona were 3,440,715 lbs.

THE rifle-stealing season has set in, though a little late, with unusual virulence. Within the week five or six thefts of about thirty firearms, in one case accompanied by murder, have been reported. On the night of the 9th instant six Lee-Metfords are reported to have been stolen from the camp at Shahabad near Umballa. The Police are now making enquiries, but up to date they have not been able to find any clue as to the thieves.

EVEN from the endless series of figured statements under which the schools and scholars and colleges of Bengal are tabulated backwards and forwards, writes the *Pioneer*, apparently for the purpose of showing the number of different ways in which it can be done, one occasionally comes across some human piece of information. Thus it appears from one of these returns that there is a great falling off in the popularity of the legal profession. Three years ago in the Colleges of Special Instruction there were fully 1,000 young men preparing for the law; suddenly, there came a great drop, and the falling off now is more than 50 per cent. One reason of this remarkable change is said to be the introduction of alterations in the law examinations; but it also looks as if the rising generation in Bengal were beginning to realise that the stock of pleaders is already far too large for the business that there is for them to do. Each college student in Bengal, by the way, was educated last year at a cost of Rs. 124, of which Rs. 50 falls upon the country.

SOME idea of the possibilities of the projected railway between Mandalay and the Kunlen Ferry may be gathered from the amount of cart traffic which already passes that way. Since December 1892 carts have been able to ply as far as Lashio, the easternmost British outpost in the Northern Shan States, and though the cost of cartage is very heavy—the Mandalay cartmen charge Rs. 45 for the journey between that town and Lashio—the traffic is very considerable. When a block occurred on one occasion at the Ho Kut Gorge there were about one hundred carts waiting on either side of the Chaungson bridge, and the Hsipaw Tsawbwa, who has control of the ferry over the Dottawaddi river, had at times to supply transport for 150 carts a day; this, too, in spite of the fact that the road was unusually disturbed and unsafe owing to the serious rising of the Kachins in Northern Shanland.

THERE was a marked increase last year in the number of passports issued to pilgrims proceeding to Arabia as compared with the two previous years, and the issues were, with the exception of one passport in Kurnool, confined to the district of Malabar and the town of Madras. The District Magistrate of Malabar attributes the increase in his district to the fact that the Hadj day fell last year on a Friday, which adds importance to the pilgrimage.

THE Madras Government has been pleased to sanction the continuance for another year of the temporary wound pension of £200 per annum to Col. Douglas MacNeill, C.B., Commandant, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry. The Medical Board recently convened for the purpose of examining and reporting on the state of Col. MacNeills's health, declare that he is suffering from atrophy of the muscles of the right leg and stiffness of the right ankle-joint, the result of a gun-shot wound received in the attack on Minhla, Upper Burma, in 1885. The effects of the wound are nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb.

SOME years ago, observes an up-country paper, the Education Department were at great pains to elaborate a moral text-book for use in schools. The tendency to reduce education to rule of thumb is also seen in a more recent innovation of the department in the North-West Provinces, where a code of punishments was drawn up last year for the first time. Offences under this code are sub-divided into the less serious, punishable by the class master (such as frequent unpunctuality, absence without leave, quarelling with school-fellows, disobedience to the teacher, inattention to study): and the more serious which must be reported to and punished by the head-master himself, such as habitual absence, falsehood to a teacher, bringing a false charge against a fellow student, insubordination or insolence towards the class teacher, unnecessary absence from a periodical or casual class examination, wilful damage of school property, cheating at an examination, theft, false charges against a class teacher. For the minor offences the penalty is a small fine or imposition: for the greater a heavier fine, loss of promotion, cost of reparation, caning, flogging on the shoulders, rustication or expulsion. A system under which a "plagosus Orbilius" can terrorise the boys committed to his charge may have its defects, but there is something artificial and repellent in the idea of a regular penal code for schools, which the English mind finds it difficult to get over. An English boy would rather run the risk of being whacked occasionally out of proportion to his offence than have his master ready at every moment to pounce down, penal code in hand, for every trivial fault. The new code appears to be intended as a protection for the masters, who often have false charges brought against them in India; but even if it be deemed a necessity, it is none the less unfortunate. The existence of a code to which either can refer against the other, is not good for either master or pupil; while the Indian parent, true to his litigious character, will probably make it the subject of endless disputes. It is a common complaint that one of the most serious defects in the Indian school is the lack of personal influence in the master, but the new code is likely rather to accentuate than to remove the evil.

THE official statistics of the conscription for 1891, in Russia, state that of 51,248 Jews of the age of military service, 7,658 were rejected, or 14·94 per cent., whilst the percentage of Christians was 2·67. In 1892 the proportions were: Jews, 16·38; Christians, 3·18. In the City of St. Petersburg for the present year 1,609 conscripts were chosen for enlistment, but only 485 were found fit, making a deficit of 99, as the Petersburg contribution ought to have been 584. Out of thirty-seven Jews, twenty-six were rejected, and only eleven taken. The practice of mutilation in order to escape service is much on the decrease, but the Jews are seldom at a loss for some other method of eluding the conscription. At the present moment the persecution of the Jews is not carried on with any extraordinary vigour, the attention of the authorities having of late been concentrated far more against the Catholics, who have been unmercifuliy harried in the Polish provinces for the last year.

ONCE De Quincey announced at Mr. Tait's house that he would stay to dinner, and was mistaken for another expected guest by the housekeeper, who told him what she was just ordering for the table—blackfaced mutton and moorfowl. "Pardon me, Madam," said the ever-courteous Opium-Eater, "the state of my stomach, which I may tell you, is a perpetual source of woe to me, will prevent my eating flesh-meats of the kind you mention. If, therefore, you could procure a portion of tripe, and stew it for me, as also a pudding of the batter or custard kind, I should indeed be grateful to you." When the guest who expected to dine arrived, he "was not appeased," says Mr. Bertram, "until he found that the talk of De Quincey made ample amends for the loss of his dinner."

SOME entertaining stories of De Quincey make up a lively chapter of Mr. Bertram's "Memories," How the delivery of his "copy" to "Tait's Magazine" was managed when he was "in sanctuary" at Holyrood is told in lively fashion, and the politeness and talkativeness of the Opium-Eater are well brought out. Sometimes the copy came with a man who said he got it from a neighbour. "And where did he get it?" was asked. "Oh, he got it from the little man, sir, that makes the fine speeches and lives down yonder sir." Once a cabman came and said—"A little gentleman, as polite as a prince, although he wasn't dressed like one, gave me this to bring here, and he said I would get a shilling for my trouble." When free to call himself with his copy he timidly laid it down on the table, and then explained what it was about, talking another essay in the course of the explanation. "It's very good," said Mr. Tait once, referring to the MS. which De Quincey had left, "but not quite so good as his talk about it."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present: The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotamdas, and K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. Viegas.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated the 13th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., the only one received for the supply of disinfectants during 1894-95.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the powder was sent by him to the Chemical Analyser to Government, and the result of the analysis was that it was found to contain 12 per cent. of carbolic acid and not 15 per cent. as specified. Messrs. Fleming and Company were asked to explain the matter, and in their reply they urged that while they did not for a moment admit the accuracy of the test, they regretted that they did not see their way to making independent test at the present moment, and they, therefore, proposed that their tender should not be accepted. The Health Officer in his letter said that if fresh tenders were invited the rates would be higher. There was also some uncertainty with regard to chemical analysis. The Health Officer did not think that they could get the powder so cheaply if purchased departmentally. In Great Britan a man was prosecuted for selling acetic acid as vinegar, and he was fined on the strength of the opinion of the Government Chemical Analyser. A portion of the sample was sent to the Government Chemical House in London, and the result was that it was certified as pure vinegar, and the conviction was quashed and the fine was remitted to the man.

Dr. Viegas drew the attention of the Committee to the decision arrived at by them, on a former occasion, when the subject had been discussed, that the name or names of any particular maker should not be mentioned in the advertisement asking for tenders. The Health Officer had, on a former occasion, expressed that Calvert's powder was the best, and the Municipality went to the expense and trouble of having powders of different makers analysed by the Chemical Analyser, and on an analysis it was discovered that powder of some other maker than Calvert's was pronounced to be the best. The result of analysis was certainly not in favour of Calvert's powder. If they could get better and cheaper powder of other makers than Calvert's, the name of the maker should not be included in the advertisement inviting the tenders. They should only mention the strength of the powder and the percentage of the disinfectants it contained. That was the only way to invite tenders. He was strongly opposed to the name of partialar maker being mentioned, as the mentioning of names kept up a monopoly, which was not only most undesirable but also unfair to other makers, as it tantamounted to encouraging one firm against the interest of the rival firms, who were by the mentioning of a certain maker's name debarred from competition. They were bound to see that the interests of the Municipality were not sacrificed. If the other firms entered into competition and sent their tenders, the Municipality would be benefited.

The Chairman remarked that the Health Officer preferred Calvert's powder to that of other makers. The Health Officer was the only responsible officer in such matters, and he was of opinion that Calvert's powder was the best.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the efficiency of a disinfectant depended upon the percentage of carbolic acid it contained.

The Chairman suggested that it would be better if fresh tenders were invited without mentioning in the advertisement the name of the maker of the powder.

Dr. Viegas said that it was exactly what they wanted to break the monopoly.

The Commissioner observed that it was not their business to break the monopoly, but their object should be to secure the interests of the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas submitted that they had only to insist upon a certain percentage of carbolic acid in the powder.

On the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed to invite fresh tenders without mentioning the name of the maker, but specifying the strength of the disinfactant.

PRINTING CHARGES AND SHORT-HAND REPORTER'S FEES.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Chairman of the House Connections Committee requesting them to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the further cost of printing charges and short-hand reporter's fees.

Mr. Kabraji said that there was not much of evidence to be recorded, and it would not therefore be necessary to engage a short-hand writer any further.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, as the Chairman of the Committee, knew much more about the business than Mr. Kabraji. He was of opinion that the services of the short-hand reporter were certainly required to record the cross-examination. They had done with the experiments, but they were now considering the various heads on which the Committee was to report. A good deal of time was taken up in discussing each of the heads and the discussion had to be fully reported.

Mr. Kabraji said that he saw no necessity of taking verbatim notes of the discussion.

Mr. Javerilal said that the discussion formed an important subject, as it comprised the opinions of members on experiments introduced by the different experts.

Mr. Kabraji said that they wanted verbatim notes of the evidence only and not of the discussion.

Mr. Javerilal: Surely they wanted to have recorded evidence in extenso.

Mr. Kabraji said that every member's remarks and opinions reported verbatim was too great a luxury. It would increase the expense of the Committee's sittings and protract the enquiry.

Mr. Javerilal thought that since the Committee had spent so much money upon experiments, it would be a pity not to have the discussion and opinions given by experts, or those experiments reported for the information of the Corporation. The Committee had very nearly reached the final stage of the proceedings, and he asked them not to decline the further grant. If Mr. Kabraji were a member of the Committee, the speaker was sure that he would not deny the necessity of reporting the proceedings verbatim.

The Chairman agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Javerilal. He thought that the subject was of vital importance to the residents of the city and as the deliberations of the meetings were likely to do great good to the teeming population of the city, they should not grumble the amount, which was trifling in comparison of the good expected to result from the deliberations of the Committee. They would not do better than sanctioning the small amount.

Professor Oxenham remarked that what they wanted to be reported verbatim was the evidence and not the discussion by the members. They did not require to have a full report of the discussion which could be briefly stated to the Corporation by one of the members of the Committee.

Mr. Grattan Geary remarked that the short-hand writer was engaged by the day, and it did not matter if the evidence of witnesses as well as the discussion by the members were reported.

Mr. Javerilal: There are several witnesses to be cross-examined. The cross-examination should be reported fully.

Mr. Roughton observed that if Mr. Oxenham's view was correct it would show that no short-hand writer was necessary at all. As the reporter was engaged by the day, it did not make any difference in the cost, even if the discussion was also reported.

Mr. Javerilal drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that several controversial points had arisen from the reports of the experts, and they ought to be cross-examined.

Mr. Kabraji: The proceedings have been reported to an elaborate extent.

The Chairman: And does not the importance of the subject require it.

Dr. Bhalchandra: Mr. Kabraji's remark would have been more justifiable at the Committee's meeting than here.

Mr. Javerilal said that he wished Mr. Kabraji was at the meeting. His absence was conspicuous. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji believed that the proceedings were unnecessarily protracted.

Mr. Roughton: Is this the sort of discussion that the short-hand writer has to take down? (Laughter.)

The Chairman asked if any member wished to propose an amendment, but as no member signified his intention to do so, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite his report on the Committee's Resolution No. 5774, dated the 20th September, 1893, on the subject of the special charges made under section 172 of the Municipal Act for halalkhore service; and that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement showing in each ward of the City—

(1) The number of properties which receive their water-supply by meters.

(2) The amount of revenue derived from such meter-service.

(3) The amount of revenue to which such properties would have been assessable if they were supplied with water in the ordinary way.

(4) The number of properties supplied with water in the ordinary manner.

(5) The revenue obtained therefrom.

(6) The total number of properties supplied with water under one or other form of service and the total revenue actually derived by means of such service which would have been obtained if the whole of the properties had been assessed in the ordinary way.

The Commissioner stated that he was shortly to submit a full report on the subject of water-supply by meter. If he were asked to make a separate report, the full report would be delayed.

After hearing this explanation Mr. Javerilal withdrew his proposition.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE COST OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE last stone of the New Municipal Buildings has just been placed. It is a marble tablet, bearing the arms of the Corporation, and the following inscription:—

"THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

These buildings were designed and their execution superintended by F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., &c., Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, M.S.A., being the Resident Engineer in charge. The work was commenced on the 25th April, 1889, Grattan Geary being President of the Corporation, and E. C. K. Ollivant, I.C.S., (now Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.), being Municipal Commissioner, and was completed on the 31st July, 1893, Thomas Blaney being President of the Corporation and H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., being Municipal Commissioner. Estimate, as sanctioned, Rs. 11,88,082; actual cost, Rs. 1119,969."

From this it appears that there has been a saving on the sanctioned estimate over half-a-lakh—a welcome improvement on the usual experience of excess over estimates. Mr. Stevens and the Resident Engineer Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao deserve credit for this result, though the contractors, Messrs. Venkoo Balloo should not be forgotten. The buildings have been admirably constructed in the shortest time yet required for the erection of such important structures in Bombay. Upon inquiry we learn that there has been a saving on the estimated cost of the furniture of about Rs. 5,000. Indeed, had it not been for extra works of one kind or another, such as putting up the electric light, the purchase of land, &c., the actual cost would have been nearly a lakh under the estimates. The Bombay Municipality is now housed in the finest Hotel de Ville in India or in all Asia.

MR. BAIN'S CHARGE AGAINST THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will insert the following lines, the substance of which I am sending to the English papers by this mail.

The letter which *Truth* publishes this week from the Duke of Argyll's publishers has convinced me that I was completely mistaken: that he could not possibly have seen my book before writing his own, and that in accusing him of borrowing without acknowledgment from my book, I did him a very great injustice, for which I tender him my sincerest apologies. I very much regret that circumstantial evidence should have misled me so far as to cast any imputation upon his literary honour, and I shall feel much indebted to any papers that will kindly give to this statement of mine all the publicity they can. If I have done the Duke any injustice, I will at least make him all the reparation possible. And I wish distinctly to state that I write this of my own free-will, and under no sort of compulsion.

It is scarcely necessary to point out, that though I abandon my theory as to the cause of the coincidences, the coincidences remain as extraordinary as they were. I must leave it to those who are accustomed to weigh evidence to judge how far those coincidences, which, I have no hesitation in saying, are unique in the history of the world, warranted me in drawing my original inference.—I am, &c.,

Poona, Jan. 16. J. W. BAIN.

THE TRIAL OF RIOTERS AT PRABHAS-PATTAN.

THE ninety-seven Mahomedan prisoners, who were committed to take their trial at the Sessions by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edulji Mody, who was appointed as the Special Judge to try the riot cases at Junagadh, were arraigned before the Special Court of Sessions, held at Junagadh, on the 15th instant. The Special Court was constituted of the Hon. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, president, Mr. R. S. Tipnis, and Mr. Syed Nooroodin, as joint-judges. The prisoners made an application to the Court that they had no means of engaging a counsel, and asked the Court to make arrangements for a counsel to defend them. They asked the Court to postpone the case until the services of counsel were available for them.

The president said that he was ready to give every assistance to the prisoners. He suggested the names of the three counsels, leaving the choice to the prisoners.

The trial was then allowed to stand over until the 23rd instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE.

HIS HIGHNESS SIVAJI RAO Maharaja Holkar of Indore, accompanied by Captain Ross, the Political Officer, Mr. Nudkar, the Private Secretary, and about 200 followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening, from Baroda, by a special train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. On the 16th instant Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, the Dewan of Holkar State, in company with Bisheshernath, the Vakil of the State, and several officials and fifty followers came to Bombay from Indore to receive the Maharaja. As the arrival of his Highness was announced to be of an official nature, and as it was notified that the "special," conveying the Maharaja would arrive at 5 p.m. (local time), a guard-of-honour of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, consisting of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colour, under the command of Lieutenant Cassorly was drawn up outside the station, at 4-15 p.m., while a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, and Mirza Abbas Alli Baig attended at the station at the same time, to receive the Maharaja on behalf of the Bombay Government. A number of merchants and bankers, at present trading in the Holkar's territories, also assembled at the station to welcome Sivaji Rao. A portion of the platform was carpeted and a couple of sofas were placed for the reception of his Highness. Among those present on the platform were:—Prince Baldevji of Dhurumpoor; General Balmcound, commanding Holkar's Army; Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarker, the Dewan; Messrs. R. S. B. A. Basapajions, the Military Bukshee; and R. B. S. Nursangayar, the Durbar Bukshee to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Messrs. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, the Bombay Agent to his Highness; Dhuramsey Morarji Gooculdass, Virchand Dipchand, Balaji Pandurang, Sakaram Martand, Ardarji Framji, Ardesir Cursetji, Nanji Pooranmul Goolji, Gansamdass Padar, and Radhakison Padar. The "special" was notified to arrive at the Grant Road station at 5 p.m., but she did not put in her appearance until 6-30 p.m., and consequently the guard-of-honour and the Government deputation had to wait for two hours at the station. The delay seems to have been caused not by the railway authorities, but by the Maharaja himself, who arrived at the Baroda station an hour and three-quarters later than the time fixed for starting the "special." At 6-30 p.m., the much-awaited "special" slowly steamed into the station and on being brought to a standstill the Maharaja alighted from his saloon on to the platform, when the Dewan introduced him to the members of the Government deputation. His Highness was then decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, which compliments he duly acknowledged. The Maharaja then accompanied by the members of the Government deputation entered a Government State carriage drawn by four horses and postillions and drove away to his temporary residence at Cumballa Hill. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 4-30 p.m. in honour of the arrival of his Highness.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona, keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL.

THE *Indian Spectator* observes: The Presidency Small Causes Courts Bill is proving really a hard nut to crack. It has been again referred to a Select Committee, but there is so much conflict of opinion upon its salient provisions that its further progress is problematical. Apart from minor points which, too, are giving an amount of trouble, there is one on which we may yet hear a good deal. The point at issue is whether there should be any direct appeal from the decrees of the Courts to the High Court. At present their jurisdiction is limited to Rs. 2,000. Sir Alexander Miller strongly maintains that to allow the Judges an absolute jurisdiction to such a large amount is an anomaly. What he, therefore, proposes is that there should be appeals to the High Court in suits involving claims to more than Rs. 1,000. He considers the present system of revision to be entirely unsatisfactory. The system is, however, well established, and has its own merits. This becomes apparent when the fact, that suitors are saved recourse to the costly machinery of the High Courts, is borne in mind. Sir Alexander adheres strongly to his opinion, and declared in the Council the other day that unless it is agreed to he would have to move for the withdrawal of the measure. H. E. the Viceroy, however, took care to explain that the Hon. the Law Member was representing his own views only, that they did not commit the Government of India, and that the Select Committee were unfettering their course. Thereupon Sir Griffith Evans abstained from adverse criticism then and there. This is how the land lies.

THE OPIUM AGITATION.

Says the *Indu Prakash*: The Lord Bishop of Bombay has acted wisely in publicly severing his connection with the Bombay Anti-opium Alliance, which gained so much notoriety in connection with the Anti-opium petition of the Bombay medical practitioners. An alliance which can stoop to such discreditable tricks, is not entitled to the confidence of any right-minded persons. Dr. Mylne absolves the Honorary Secretary of all blame in the matter, and expresses his unaltered belief in the personal good faith of the Secretary. In our opinion, however, the Secretary is at least guilty of gross negligence in the matter.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*: The Nemesis of hard unbending facts is slowly but steadily overtaking the Government of India. The full effects of the panic legislation of June 26th are being now clearly discerned. Even those who cried hoarse over the dwindling Rupee and vehemently agitated for some kind of satisfactory remedy now repent of their agitation. The Indian Currency Association is nowhere. After having egged on the Government of India into committing itself to a most ill-considered, ill-digested and, above all, precipitate piece of currency legislation which no other State responsible to its people would have ever ventured to carry out, as it was carried at Simla within the short space of half an hour, in spite of prayers and warnings and friendly advice, that Association has been struck dumb. It is now in a sinking state—being seized with the paralysis of its own creation.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: That Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should highly value the honour which the city of his birth has done him through her representatives, need not excite wonder. The honour in itself was unique, no private gentleman having hitherto received it. The event which led to it was, however, equally unique, and the Corporation has done only its duty in rising to the dignity of the occasion. The ceremony passed off as satisfactorily as could be expected, last Thursday, at the Town Hall. The address was brief, but to the point, and eschewed all debatable matter. Mr. Dadabhai's reply was felicitous, and manifested throughout pardonable pride at what was done in his honour. Bombay is his native city. In Bombay he received his education. She was the scene of the pioneer labours of himself and of his colleagues, most of whom are now gathered to their fathers, although the excellent work they began in various spheres still survives and is bearing rich fruit. Mr. Dadabhai was the leader of that noble band—a band fired with the zeal generated by the liberal education which they were fortunately the first to receive at the commencement of the present system of liberal education. He has, moreover, received the proud distinction of being the first native member of the Imperial Parliament. Bombay, as his native city, could not, therefore, but set her corporate seal on the manifestations of joy on that account, and hold out her hand to greet him in a formal manner. The Municipal Corporation is the leading civic body in the Presidency—a body which has shown what capacity the natives possess for local self-government under proper guidance and with sufficient independence, and under the lead of men like Mr. Dadabhai. A fitting honour has thus been done in a fitting manner to a person peculiarly worthy of it, and we congratulate the Corporation thereon.

The *Gujarati* writes: The resolution adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to present an address of welcome to Mr. Dadabhai led to the adoption of similar resolutions by other civic bodies in India, and although the ceremony of actual presentation has followed like ceremonies in other parts of the country, the local Corporation deserves credit for not only having started the idea but also for having carried it out in a manner worthy of its reputation. Its address of welcome, though brief, is none the less very cordial in tone. It appropriately alludes to Mr. Dadabhai's past services in every line of public activity and joins its congratulations with those of his other countrymen. If Mr. Dadabhai has reason to be proud of the signal distinction he has achieved by his entry into the British House of Commons, his fellow-citizens in Bombay also share in that pride.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RIOTS.

The *Native Opinion* writes: The long-expected official documents on the riots of August last have seen light and we must own having felt a sort of disappointment at their contents. Mr. Vincent's letters only give a vivid account of all that we now know very well and shall not forget easily, however we may so desire. Mr. Vincent has no misgivings in holding the cow-protection movement primarily and mainly responsible for the riots, although he considers that the attempts of members of both the communities to enlist the sympathy of their co-religionists in favour of the sufferers at Prabhas-Patan added the spark to a train that was ready to blow up at any time. This opinion, carrying with it all the authority that a long experience and distinguished service record can give, is not however accepted by the Government, on grounds which should certainly suffice to make it clear that we must look somewhere else than in the cow-movement for the real cause of the religious upheaval begun on the 11th of August last.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in a review of the Government Resolution, observes: For the rest, the resolution is a well-merited recognition of the excellent work done by the police and the military in suppressing the trouble when it had once begun. This, happily, is a point on which general unanimity prevails. The public defenders, not forgetting our soldier-citizens, discharged their duties creditably and have deserved the encomiums passed on them. The lessons which have been learnt from experience during the late struggle will no no doubt be stored up for use in future emergencies, especially as to the necessity of locating the military in anticipation of any possible outbreak. It is a pity on that point the resolution is incomplete. The faint attempt made to justify the preliminary inaction shews plainly enough that so far the police erred, and erred most grievously, especially bearing in mind the grave injunctions on the matter in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1874. But let that pass. It is the devout prayer of all that there may never more arise occasion to use them, and that the streets of Bombay may never again re-echo to the tramp of fighting soldiery, to the rattle of death-dealing rifles, and to the groans of murdered citizens. With this fervent aspiration, let us hope that we have said the last word about the Bombay Riots of 1893.

The *Gujarati says*: The Resolution of the Bombay Government on the riots of August last is on the whole more satisfactory than the one-sided report which they had to consider along with other materials. It is due to Lord Harris' Government to acknowledge that though they could have spoken in regard to some matters with greater candour, they have approached the whole question before them with a tolerably open mind. Mr. Vincent's report written at a time of nervous excitement, extreme anxiety and great personal trouble is an impeachment of the Cow-Protection Societies and their supporters and sympathizers, and holds the Gujarati community mainly responsible for the lamentable occurrences of last year. The conviction is now gaining ground that they were due to an erroneous impression and misunderstanding on the part of the lower classes of the Mahomedan community. We cannot admit that the Cow-Protection Societies had anything to do with them, nor can we subscribe to the view that they were due to the action of the alleged emissaries of the Junagadh State. That a disturbance was apprehended three weeks before the 11th August is admitted. It is also an incontrovertible fact that at Rangoon, Azimgarh and Balia the military had to be requisitioned. We are, therefore, unable to accept the contention that the riots could not have been averted by timely and vigorous measures.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.

THE travelling public in Southern India have lately been expressing pleasure at, and offering congratulation on the great improvements made in the rolling-stock of the South Indian Railway, improvements which, it must be generally admitted, were not introduced until long after they were wanted. Both pleasure and congratulations, however, are doomed to be turned into anger and disappointment, for it has now been discovered that the engines recently imported from England are too heavy by some ten tons, and that it is absolutely unsafe for them to cross bridges of more than 70 feet span, except at a snail's pace. We believe that no less than forty of these engines have been obtained on indent from England, and as they are practically indispensable to the proper working of the line, the position is a very serious one both for the Company and for the travelling public. It is said that this huge blunder in estimating the relative weight of engines and the relative strength of bridges was first pointed out by Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Government of India, when he inspected the line a week or two ago. The Agent of the Company has been warned of the serious danger that the use of the engines entails, and orders have accordingly been issued to drivers to slacken off speed and to cross all bridges of more than 70 feet span at something like walking pace. The effect, of course, has been to completely nullify the Company's time tables. To slacken down speed before arriving at every bridge of any size, to cross the same at a snail's pace, and to get up speed on the other side, means the waste of a lot of time under the most favourable circumstances; nor would it be safe to permit lost time to be made up between bridges, even were it always possible. The consequence is that trains are now being run hours late, and the unpunctuality increases as the journey proceeds. The worst of it is there is apparently no immediate way out of the difficulty. To strengthen the bridges sufficiently to bear the weight of the new locomotives would mean huge sums of money and a considerable period of time; to give up using the new engines would throw the Locomotive Department on its beam ends. It would take many months, perhaps years, to replace these heavy engines by lighter ones from England, and meanwhile the Company would be quite unable to haul its trains. The hopelessness of it all makes one's disgust at this colossal piece of bungling greater than ever. One thing is clear, the Company's officials ought to make some public declaration with regard to the matter. The travelling public have a right to know what they must expect. Trains cannot be continually run late. The time-tables must be altered. If necessary, and some inconvenience at any rate thus saved to the public. With regard to the question of responsibility we shall have nothing to say for the present. We content ourselves with doing our duty by the public in warning them of the mistake that has been made and of the delays that must occur by reason of it in the running of the Company's trains.—*Madras Mail*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The telegram saying the Earl of Kimberley is seriously ill may ret

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The difficulty of securing seasoned men for foreign service, writes the 'Broad Arrow,' is the inevitable outcome of a short-service system. Without short service we cannot have a reserve, so we are constrained to submit to the inconvenience which it involves; but this is no reason why we should not mitigate the evil when we have the opportunity. There are hundreds—probably thousands—of men who have completed their twelve years with the colours, or with the colours and in the reserve, who would be only too glad to volunteer for further service at home or abroad, and yet we decline to re-enlist them. Only last week we met an ex-sergeant of the Coldstream Guards who had returned to his home in the country, a strapping fine fellow and in the prime of life. He was evidently one of those who had given a false age on his attestation, and was at least two years younger than his official age. This man had completed twelve years with the colours, and in aswer to the question, why did you not re-engage? He merely replied, because I was a fool. He had left the army with the mistaken idea that he could better himself in civil life, and was now destitute. More than once he had tried to re-enlist, but as often as he asked the doctors to believe that he had never served in the army they had politely suggested that he should make that statement to the marines. It is utterly absurd that the country should lose such men. All discharged soldiers of good charater and physique ought to be eligible for re-enlistment, without any questions as to deferred pay, within say two years of their discharge. At all events this should be permitted in the case of those who might volunteer to serve in battalions on foreign service. It is a grossly short-sighted, not to say iniquitous, system which prefers to see men taking shelter in the workhouse and asking alms when they might be doing good service to their country. We wring our hands over the immaturity of our soldiers, and yet when we have the opportunity of mending matters we deliberately decline to do so.

Loud grumblings continue to reach the "Army and Navy Gazette" as to the the administration of the Victoria Relief Fund, and we can assure the Patriotic Commissioners that they have not gained the love of the naval service by their failure in this matter. Miss Weston, the true friend of our bluejackets, has furnished, our service contemporary, some interesting particulars:—There are in all seventy-one widows of Englishmen, and seventeen of Maltese; there are ninety-nine orphans of men below warrant rank, eight of whom are above the age of fourteen, and are not entitled to the Greenwich pensions. The English widows include six ladies whose husbands were officers, in addition to Lady Tryon, and sixty-five widows of petty officers and men. As far as is known, there are about one hundred dependent relatives, but on this point it is impossible, at present, to obtain accurate imformation. The allowances made to the officers' widows and orphans are as follow:—Widows of the chaplain, fleet paymaster, and fleet engineer, £53 a year, with £16 for each child; engineer's widow, £37, and £12 for each child; gunner's and carpenter's widows, £22, and £8 for each child. The widows of the sixty-five English seamen and petty officers have been awarded pensions from the fund at the following rates:—Chief petty officers' widows, 5s. a week and 1s. for each child; and widows of first-class petty officers, 4s. 6d. a week and 1s. for each child; widows of able seamen, marines and corresponding ratings, 3s. 6d. a week and 1s. for each child. These rates of pensions correspond, as far as the widows are concerned, with the small pensions due to them as a matter of right from the Greenwhich funds. The provision made for orphans, however, does not in any single case exceed 1s. per week, although under the Greenwich rules from 1s. 6d. to 2s. is invariably granted. The indignation at such a meagre result proceeding from so much noble generosity is general, and more will certainly be heard of the matter.

A speech of the German Emperor's about two years ago gave a decided fillip to duelling, which until then had been rather on the wane, owing to the scanty encouragement it received from the old Emperor William, and now that the new Bavarian War Minister has openly advocated single combat in the Diet, a speedy recrudescence of this highly objectionable practice may be expected. Duelling, this high official declared, could not, under the present social circumstances, be discontinued, let the law decree what it may. It was, he said, the only means of settling certain quarrels, as otherwise one would have to use one's fist. In short, the discontinuance of this sanguinary code was, in the Bavarian War Minister's opinion, out of the question. This unfortunate speech in praise of legal homicide is greatly to be regretted, for it will undoubtedly do irreparable mischief. After the present Emperor's speech a couple of years ago there was a marked increase of duels both in the army and in civil life, for the citizens, of course, imitated the soldiers; and it is now certain to become still more popular. The practice is generally forbidden by the German Criminal Code, but it is well-known that this does not prevent duels taking place, especially in the army, where duelling is, under certain conditions, even ordered by superior offices though in the army we occasionally hear of the principals and seconds in a military duel sternly sentenced to a long imprisonment in a fortress. The late Dr. von Siemens, as a lieutenant of artillery, had an experience of this kind, but the sentence was passed simply to be reversed in a few days. As everyone knew would be the case, the Royal pardon arrived, and the officer, whose brief punishment was a mere farce, went back to his regiment, not only nothing the worse with his superiors, but actually looked upon as a sort of hero.

The Admiralty have instructed Messers. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, to build a first-class torpedoboat, to be known as No. 90. She will be 140 feet long with 14 feet 3 inches beam, and although her displacement will be barely a hundred tons, she will develop 1,400 indicated horsepower. The litle vessel is to be fitted with the Yarrow type of water-tube boilers and quadruple expansion engines, which will give her a speed of 23 knots. When she is completed some interesting experiments are to be carried out, as, apart from the great speed it is expected to get from her, she will be the only torpedo-boat in the British navy, or perhaps any other navy fitted with quadruple expansion engines and water-tube boilers.

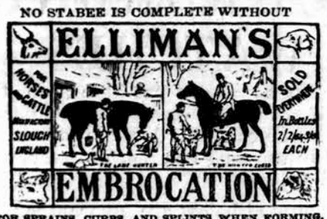
Christmas-keeping is happily still a tradition of the army which the influences of the times have not yet disturbed. And this fact should be a help to recruiting. If the army is sometimes in need of recruits of the class required, it is not because the conditions of service are not resonable and liberal, but because they are not understood. The authorities realise this, and are constantly issuing pamphlets and leaflets dwelling on the advantages of enlistment. They state the facts with tolerable accuracy, and no doubt this advertising for men brings them. But if the authorities want to strengthen their case, let them promise the soldier, in addition to his pay, his clothing, his food—or some of it—and so on a Merry Christmas. It is true that the soldier does not spend Christmas in the bosom of his family. He dines with his comrades. But the general experience is that family gatherings are not always unalloyed delights, whilst friends even in civil life are found to be no bad substitues for relations. His roast beef, too, may be imported from Canada, but it may be excellent nevertheless, whilst his plum pudding as an offset must necessarily be purely of British manufacture. No foreigner has ever yet made one, and we doubt if we shall live to see—remunerative as the industry might prove—plum pudding marked made in Germany.

The latest charge to be brought against the short service system, thinks the "Court Journal," is that it has added to the number of tramps now going about the country. According to a Hampshire Board of Guardians it has greatly increased the tramp class, and unfortunately there is only too good reason to believe that a large number of discharged soldiers are on the tramp. The cause of this is no doubt in a great measure due to the rule under which soldiers re-engaging for another period of service have to sacrifice the deferred pay they receive on being discharged. Were this lump sum placed to their credit many would probably gladly re-enlist, but as it is, numbers leave the army in order to have the pleasure of spending it, and during this process they frequently form loose acquaintances, who inculcate in them a spirit of restlessness, and thereby hasten their progress downhill. The arrangement under which guardsmen leave the colours after a service of three years is also open to criticism, for the period is hardly long enough to permit of the formation of habits of discipline, though just long enough to spoil men for civil life. Hence on being discharged those who are unsuitable for civilian life and cannot obtain work slowly drift to the bad.

It may be remembered, writes the "Daily News," that an invasion scare was industriously got up by the Paris Press in September and October. The authors of the scare gave daily tidings of preparations that Italy was making to invade France by Savoy. The Paris Temps now admits that it helped to cause the scare because it was misinformed about the intentions of Italy. It states that it has made inquiry as to the reasons why the Italian Alpine corps were kept in their mountain quarters in October instead of being sent as usual on furlough. The information it obtained was that the Italian Government feared there might be, when the Russian squadron came, a repetition of the Aigues Mortes riots at Marseilles Toulon, Hyeres, and Lyons and that an armed demonstration along the Alps would prevent violence. Nevertheless, the High Council of War will take such steps as it may deem necessary to prevent any surprise. The great precautions likely to be taken will be the creation of local military railways and rack railways. There is no railway communication between Briancon and the other entrenched camps or forts, and some of the roads are unprotected from avalanches and floods.

NOTICES.

NO STABEE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STIFF ANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

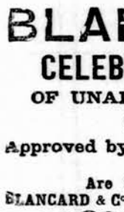
LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
BY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
BUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from an pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.



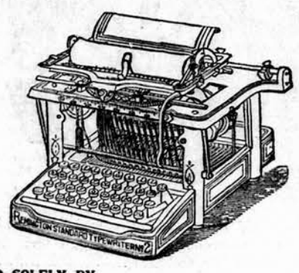
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit.
Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October*, 1883.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

Remington Typewriter.

A MACHINE WHICH SUCCESSFULLY
- PERFORMS THE WORK OF THE
- PEN WITH A GREAT SAVING OF
- TIME AND LABOUR.



EXCELS IN
LEGIBILITY AND BEAUTY OF WORK,
EASE AND CONVENIENCE OF OPERATION,
SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.
Illustrated Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the publishers of this paper.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED Dr. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR
NEAVE'S FOOD INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1883.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON. ENGLAND.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Endentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
L. HERRING & SONS, CAST STEEL, SHEFFIELD.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

ELASTIC FABRICS

ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

USE
MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK

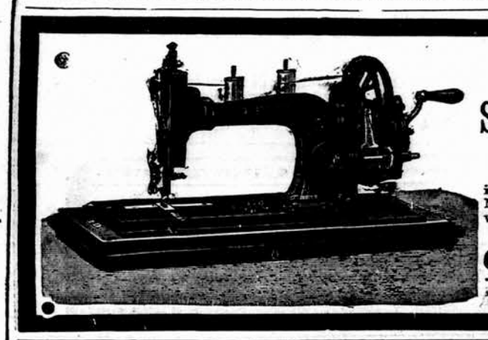
THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Largest Sale in the World.
Write for Pamphlet: "HOW TO FEED BABY."
POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, London.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 35ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

HAIR PRODUCER.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
HAIR RESTORER.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

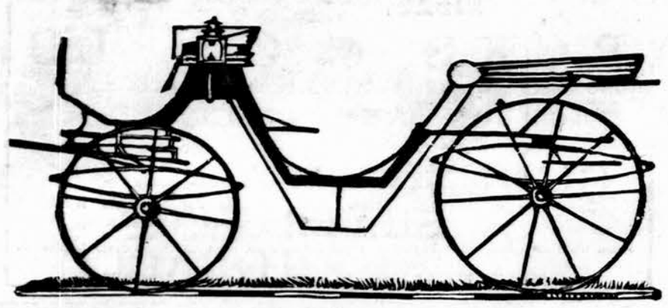
ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1841.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.



VICTORIA PHAETON.

Unsurpassed for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability.

Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,160, nett.

Designs and Estimates of every description of Carriage forwarded on application.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most reliable remedy for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:- TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions. Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

ON **Automatic Knitting Machines.**

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane No. 4, Fort.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL

APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;

AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

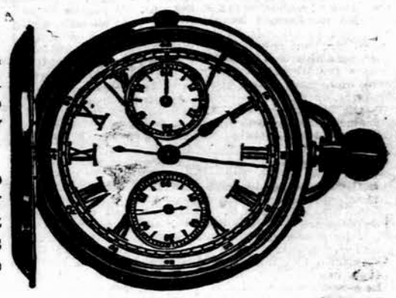
RS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS OR STOP WATCHES

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

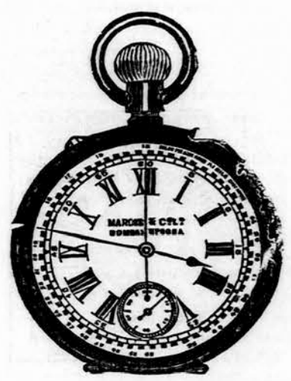


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class ..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch ..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face ..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ‡ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality ..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" ..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder ..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse.
A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ‡ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120

Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph
ighest Quality. Having
er..... Rs. 650
th double Chronograph
luable watch for timing
aneously..... „ 1,200

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

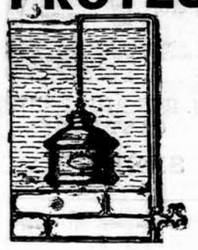
To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

PROTECTION FROM TYPHOID FEVER OR CHOLERA.



It is an accepted fact that **IMPURE WATER** is one of the chief sources of these terrible scourges. Protect yourself and your Families by using

THE CISTERN "CHATTY" FILTER, FROM Rs. 20.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

As used by H.I.M. The Queen-Empress, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, War Department, Barracks, Government Hospitals, &c,

POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.

Sole Manufacturers: THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

157, STRAND, LONDON.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,

And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 20, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co.: Madon, Sons & Co.

PESTONJI B. MEHTA
ARTIST
DIE SINKER RELIEF PRINTER
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVR
RUBBERSTAMP
MANUFACTURER
69-MEDOW ST,. BOMBAY.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks. England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy mineral or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for Cat Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other **BELTS.**

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 28/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 30 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merits

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—

BIRMINGHAM.

No more **ASTHMA** nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

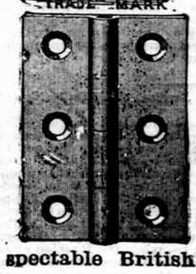
CAN BE PROCURED FROM

H. J. MARTYN Jr., at Poona.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,



WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.